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ND AGUE cured for Seventy Cents.
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Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN,

AND

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 39. BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884. WHOLE NUMBER 2213.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT "PLOUGHMAN BUILDING."

No. 45 Milk Street (cor. Devonshire St.)

(Opposite the New Post Office.)

BOSTON.

GEO. NOYES, Ploughman Company

PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—$2.10 per annum in advance. $3.00 if not paid in advance. Single copies FIVE CENTS.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square of eight lines, one insertion, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 15 cents a year within the United States.

Editorial.

JULY ON THE FARM.

Making Hay.—July on large farms is devoted principally to the work of gathering in the crop. Just how much to dry the hay is a disputed question; while some believe that it is best to simply dry the water from the outside of the grass and put it into the barn in a few hours after it is cut, others are of the opinion that it should be dried at least two, if not three days.

The advocates of storing green grass in the barn are not as numerous as they were ten years ago; continued practice of this method has proved that while some years the hay comes out in a condition that is satisfactory, occasionally, for reasons not fully understood, it does not keep sweet. If hay is to be put in green it is very important that a large quantity should be put in at one time, and at once covered up with some cheap fodder to keep the air out, and thus keep the grass on the same principle it is kept in the silo.

The old practice of drying hay three days and keeping it in the sun most of the time, has few advocates at the present time, but as a rule grass is now cut late in the morning, and after being well tended is got in the afternoon of the second day. That this is the best of the three ways we have not the least doubt, except when applied to those grasses which require peculiar management. For example, red clover ought not to be dried in the sun more than six hours after being cut, but should be raked up in small heaps and left to stand one or two days, according to the weather, then the heaps should be made over and two or three put together and this left to dry; sometimes it is necessary to make the heaps over the second time. Clover hay thus made will lose none of its leaves, and the blossoms will often look in midwinter very nearly as fresh and bright as when cut, but if clover hay be made in the sun it loses a large portion of its leaves, and comes out in the winter but little more than dry stalks.

Moving Bushes.—When the weather is not suitable to make hay, it is not a good plan to utilize the time by cultivating crops, which needs to be done when the ground is not wet, but the bushes in the pastures can be cut to good advantage. We know it is not the practice of many farmers to cut bushes before August, believing that if cut then they will not sprout; but this is a mistake. Many kinds of bushes may be cut annually in August for fifty years without killing them. If bushes are to be killed it is important that they should be cut early, say the last of May, then in July, and again in August. In this way by cutting close it will require but a few years to kill them all out.

Manuring Grass Land.—Land that is to be kept in high condition and expected to produce a heavy second crop, can be manured to advantage immediately after the first crop is taken from the field, providing the right kind of fertilizer or manure can be obtained. It is rarely good policy to apply fresh manure in July, because it will dry in hard lumps, but manure that has been composted and is well decomposed and fine may be applied to the new mown field, and though the weather be dry it will be beneficial, and if wet, highly so. Concentrated commercial fertilizers, if rich in nitrogen, will make a good summer dressing.

Whatever may be applied will be much more effectual if applied just before a good rain. When only coarse unfermented manure can be obtained, summer manuring should be omitted.

Twitch Grass.—So much time is wasted in trying to kill this grass by hoeing it at a season of the year when it cannot be killed, that it seems necessary to remind the readers of the *Ploughman* that July is the month to kill twitch grass, if the work is to be done easy and made effectual. If during the last part of the month the top of the ground should be dry, cut the grass off with a sharp hoe just below the surface, using care not to let any uncut roots remain above ground. As a rule one cutting will be sufficient to kill the roots. The reason the roots die when the tops are cut at this season is because the plant is at rest, and at this hot season the root will not live but a short time without a top, so it decays. If one hoeing does not make clean work, in a week or ten days a second hoeing should be resorted to.

Few weeds that trouble the farmer can be killed so easily as this when its nature is fully understood; to hoe it in the spring only seems to increase its roots and make the tops grow more rapidly. While it may be well to hoe it often enough in the spring to keep the tops down somewhat, it is useless to try to kill it, because it grows so rapidly, but after the middle of July until the middle of August it has a season of rest. It is during this time that it can be killed without much labor. Any crop that must be kept clean during July and August is a good crop to grow on land that it is desired to clear of this grass.

Care of Wagons.—During the dry weather the wagons should not be forgotten, especially if they are comparatively new. The wood of a new wagon will frequently shrink so as to loosen all of the nuts, which, if not tightened, will injure the wagon in a short time so that it will not be safe to load it heavily. A few moments occasionally spent in examining the wagons, tightening up the nuts, will make a saving of at least one half in the wear of the wagon, besides sometimes prevent a serious breakdown.

☞ The tires on the wheels should be carefully looked after, and reset as often as found loose. The practice of some farmers of trying to keep the tire tight after it has once become loose, by wetting it every time the wagon is used, is wrong, and is a very wasteful practice, because it soon gets the spokes loose and wears them so as to require new ones whenever the tires are set.

IMPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The canals and railroads which lead into the interior of the country, have enabled the United States to export large quantities of the products of the soil, so large that few realize how dependent the Atlantic States once were on Europe for bread in bad seasons, and fewer still realize how little even now it requires for prices to rise, to bring foreign products to our shores. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to glance back nearly a half century, to a period of short crops, and also look at the importations of the present time.

The Courier of December, 1835, remarks that '6000 bushels of oats of importation of per ship Helen Mar, from London, sold for 60 cents per bushel, of 33 pounds.' The Journal of Commerce of September, 1836, remarks, 'We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool by which 50,000 bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to the country.' 'In Paris the price of bread is about 2 cents and in London 3 cents per pound. We found a shilling loaf in New York yesterday to weigh 2 pounds, 3 oz., which is near six cents a pound. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour $5 per barrel. In London flour is $8 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediteranean and of the Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 67 cents per bushel. From any one of these places freight might be obtained at 38 cents per barrel of flour, and 12 1-2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about one half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Rochester, and one fourth what is charged from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 49 cents per bushel. Wheat can be imported from Naples at 125 to 135 cents per bushel, and all charges paid, and a hundred other places at the same or a less price. From an item published in March, 1837, we learn that 'The quantity of foreign wheat imported into Baltimore since the

These importations were made during periods of short crops and before the railroads extended to the West; the canals being frozen up during the winter, the transportation was confined to six or eight months in a year, but now with our iron roads and steam cars, running at all seasons of the year and all hours of the day, there seems to be no necessity for going abroad for food, even though in some sections there may be short crops, but statistics show that we are constantly importing considerable quantities of products that grow to full perfection in nearly every part of our country. From the statistics of the United States for 1883, we learn that during the ten years ending December 31, 1883, there were imported into this country 85,799,489 bushels of barley, 9,221,795 bushels of potatoes, 6,838,966 bushels of pease and beans, 76,541,145 dozen of eggs, at a cost of $94,557,565.

The average price paid per bushel for the barley was 81 cents 7 mills; potatoes, 73 1-2 cents; eggs, 13 cents 8 mills per dozen.

That all of these could have been produced at home for these prices, and afford a fair price for labor, there can be but little doubt if we except the eggs, which not being so fresh as those produced at home must always be sold at a less price to find a sale.

The total amount of breadstuffs imported during the last ten years, not including rice, has cost us 115,526,544 dollars. During the same time we have imported wool to the amount of 10,653,940 dollars worth. Most of this would be produced in this country but for the dogs.

When we consider that all of these products, except eggs, have a duty levied on them, we realize more fully the fact that we are surrounded by countries full of agricultural products, produced by labor so much cheaper than ours, that they can pay a duty and freight, and yet sell in our market as cheap, or cheaper than we do.

A slight rise in potatoes, beans or even cabbages, or, in fact, almost any product of our soil, is at once noticed by foreign nations, and as soon as they find that the rise is sufficient to cover freight and duties, shiploads are at once forwarded to be sold in competition with our home products.

Were it not for our extensive cheap, rich lands, and our excellent cheap means of transportation, the States bordering on the Atlantic would be principally supplied with food grown on foreign soil, or our laborers would have to work at prices something near what is paid European laborers.

It is very true that the amount of agricultural products we now import is but a drop in the bucket to what we export, but it is enough to show how nearly we are to prices which would enable other nations to supply us; so near is this, that if agricultural products were admitted free of duty, there can be but little doubt that prices would either drop, or importations would be greatly increased. It may be said that Europe has no agricultural products to spare' and that the surrounding countries could do but little towards supplying our wants. This is very true, but it requires but a small quantity from outside sources to break down prices. This was seen in the importation of potatoes from Europe last year. The amount brought was comparatively small, and the quality very poor, but prices were affected at once; so it would be with any other product.

With our present ease of transportation on both land and water, through and to all portions of the civilized world, there is but little danger of the people of any particular section of the country suffering for the want of food, or that prices will for any length of time be exorbitant, for the moment any particular section is deficient in any product, supplies will be rushed in from all points, until the market is overstocked, and prices fall to a level with other portions of the country, and oftentimes even below.

THE CRANBERRY CROP.

In many portions of New England the frosts of May 31st and June 15th, entirely destroyed the blossom buds and blossoms of the cranberry, except those where the water could be turned on. The cranberry blossom like the grape blossom, is very tender even before the flower expands, and a slight frost will not only kill the blossom bud, but it will kill about a half an inch of the end of the vine, thus making the vines look after a frost as though they had been scorched by the fire; such to-day is the appearance of a large number of cranberry fields.

Those who had plenty of water and were thoughtful enough to turn it on, saved their crop of fruit, and will no doubt realize a good price for it when harvested. Those who do not have a reserve of water to flood their vines at short notice, should be prepared to lose a crop occasionally, and when they do lose it, it will be very sure to be a season when prices rule high. But even when the water cannot be controlled the cranberry crop is one that promises as well as most of crops; even if a good crop could not be obtained more than five years out of ten, it would be a paying crop, because the profits of a good crop is quite large when compared with the labor and capital required; and unlike most of crops, if it be destroyed by the frost there is no loss of labor. When a crop of corn, potatoes or beans are destroyed, there is not only the loss of the seed, labor of preparing the ground, but at least a portion of the manure. If a full crop of cranberries could be obtained once in five years, it would be a paying crop on many farms, for in many localities large tracts of land adapted to the growth of the cranberry could be bought cheap, and could be prepared and set with cranberry vines, so that in a few years they would produce from one to two hundred bushels of cranberries to the acre every favorable season.

Land located so the water can be kept back where it can be turned on at any season of the year, is not so readily found; yet there are many such meadows which ought to be utilized. It is often the case when such land is found, the owners will not sell it for any reasonable price, and do not themselves possess energy enough to set it with cranberries, so it remains of little use to the owners or to any one else.

SHADE TREES.

The custom of overshadowing the dwellings and barns, is fast disappearing. It is found that a house thus shaded is not healthy, or pleasant. But this by no means indicates that shade trees ought not to be encouraged in the neighborhood of the dwelling, for few objects, if any, add more to the beauty of a home, than groups of shade trees arranged so as not to cover up and shade the dwelling.

Near the house should be groups of shrubs and flowers, and outside of these should be the shade trees; not arranged in stiff straight rows all of one variety, and as near as possible of one size: but they should be set without order, as nature sets them, and a variety of trees should be intermingled with each other. This relieves the eye, and to every lover of nature, looks far more beautiful than stiff formalities.

In the selection of varieties care should be taken not to set trees that attain a large size, in the vicinity of the dwelling, but to select those that never grow more than 30 or 40 feet high. The large trees, like the elms, should be set on the outside of the groups that have been set in the vicinity of the dwelling.

In making a proper selection, it is always best to examine groups of trees growing on soil similar to the one where it is desired to set them; then a good idea of what is best may be formed, and the appearance which each tree will make, better understood. No one can describe the appearance of a tree, so as to be understood by any person half as well as they can understand it by personal observation.

Each locality has its peculiarities, and is particularly adapted to the growth of certain varieties. If it can be understood what these peculiarities are, success is more likely to be attained, especially by those who cannot spend time to change the nature of the soil, or protect the trees from the cold winds of winter.

A few dollars spent for shade trees, to set in the vicinity of the farm buildings, will, in a few years change the appearance of the home so much for the better, that its market value will be raised ten times as much as the cost of the trees.

PREPARING PRODUCE FOR MARKET.

To be successful in market gardening requires not only a practical knowlege of how to produce crops to the best advantage, but it also requires a knowledge of how to select and prepare the produce for the market. While in a provision store the other day, we examined some asparagus, which appeared to be very good in quality, except a half dozen small stalks placed nearly in the middle, but the tying up was very poor, being very loosely tied, so that with the small stalks it made a very poor appearance. The half dozen small stalks did not add to the size of the bunch, because they fitted in between the large ones, but on inquiry we found that this asparagus was purchased 25 cents a dozen less than the price of asparagus well put up; thus the grower by selecting his asparagus with a miserly hand, has lost at least 20 cents per dozen bunches; the loss by proper selection would not exceed 5 cents per dozen bunches, and it would not have cost anything more to have tied it up as it should be. Estimating 300 dozen bunches as the product of an acre, the loss the ravages of these pests would be materially decreased.

☞ The most satisfactory remedy for cabbage worms tried in the New Jersey experiment station was a mixture of half a pound each of hard soap and kerosene, in three gallons of water. It was applied near the end of August, and destroyed in a few hours nearly all the worms on the cabbages to which it was applied. Other remedies which were not successful were pepper, saltpetre, etc.

☞ The daily supply of milk for New York city is now averaging 12,094 cans, 195 cans of condensed milk and 407 cans of cream.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by full name of the correspondent.

VITALITY OF "WEED SEEDS."

BY S. T. MAYNARD,

Professor of Botany and Horticulture, Mass. Agricultural College.

The several subjects submitted to me for answers by the Board of Control, have been carefully investigated and I am able to make the following report:—

1. How is the vitality of the seeds of our most common weeds, such as dock, sorrel, chickweed, shepherd's purse, white daisy, etc., etc., affected by the action of the digestive organs of animals?

Answer. Seeds of the dock, sorrel, daisy and shepherd's purse were fed to a horse and the refuse collected. Upon careful examination it was found that the seeds, unless crushed, were uninjured and germinated readily when placed in soil under proper conditions of heat and moisture. The experiment was repeated several times with the same result.

2. How is the vitality of the common weed seeds, like the above, affected by the action of the compost heap?

Answer. Having settled the point that weed seeds are not destroyed by the action of the digestive organs of animals, it becomes important to know how their vitality may be destroyed; for while the thorough farmer should never allow weeds to mature their seed on his farm, there are many instances where it becomes necessary to provide some means by which chance seeds may be destroyed. A series of experiments were carried out, the result of which is, that seeds are destroyed if exposed to a temperature of from 90 deg. to 110 deg. F. for from five to seven days in a moist compost heap. In a dry compost heap, the seeds were found but little injured. The tests were applied only to the above named seeds, but it is probable that the results would be the same upon others as these are among the seeds of the greatest vitality. The efficiency of this mode of destruction depends upon the maintainance of a continued high temperature and moisture, which will cause the seeds to either germinate and then decay, or to decay before germinating. The amount of moisture can be easily regulated and by properly working over any pile of compost containing a large amount of organic matter, the required amount of heat may be obtained. From the above experiments it would seem doubtful if the practice of keeping swine upon manure piles to cause slow decomposition is the best for manure containing weed seeds. It is also doubtful if the seeds of weeds often put into the pens where pigs are kept will be destroyed by the action of the little beasts' digestive organs. It would probably be safer in both of the above cases to compost the manure in large piles before using it upon the land.

3. At what stage of blooming are the seeds of the white daisy (*leucanthemum vulgare*) matured enough to germinate?

Answer. This weed has become so abundant in the grass land of some sections of country that it must be cut with the grass, and it becomes important to know if it can be cut with the grass before the seeds mature. After a series of careful examinations it has been decided that when the flower first reaches its full expansion few or no seeds are mature enough to germinate, but that it requires only a few days for these seeds to mature to full ripeness. In view of these facts it would not seem safe for the farmer to depend wholly upon the early stage of cutting, but to afterwards compost all manures made from fodder containing weed seeds of any kind.

JUNE GRASS AND WHITE TOP.—To this grass, on account of the many inflorescences that fail to mature and turn white, is often given the name of *white top*, and the question is often asked, "what is the cause of this condition?" Upon careful investigation it has been found that this condition is most prevalent upon land exhausted by larvæ of the *June Bug* or *May Beetle*. The turning of the top to a white color is due to the destruction of the culm or stalk just above the last leaf, by a fungus growth. Upon rich land and where there are few insect larvæ working at the roots, there is little or none of this white top, and we are led to reason that the fungus does not attack the stem of the grass until the cells have become weakened in some way.

THE CODLING MOTH AND OTHER ENEMIES OF THE APPLE.

(Orange County Farmer.)

This old enemy of the farmer is now getting in his work upon the growing apples. Where an orchard is infested with them, we know of no reliable method of getting rid of them and saving the crop. The curculio which is so destructive to the plum-crop is of late quite as damaging to the apples—in some sections doing much more harm than the former and there is still another pest which is working a terrible harm to the crop—the apple maggot (*Trippeta Pomonella*). This burrows in the apple, often several maggots being found in the same apple. The eggs are laid by a small fly, somewhat resembling the common house fly—but much smaller, through a small opening in the skin made with its ovipositor.

The best guard against these pests is for every farmer who has an orchard, to keep sheep or swine running in it all the season through. These will eat up every infested apple and thus destroy the larvæ which if left unmolested, will bring forth a crop of pests for next year's crop. If every one would do this, it is safe to assume that the ravages of these pests would be materially decreased.

"FARM LAW."

BY JUDGE BENNETT.

(From a revised edition recently issued in pamphlet form, and reprinted in the *Ploughman* by particular request.

CHAPTER I.

How to Buy a Farm.

In an article upon the legal right and duties of farmers, the first inquiry naturally is, how to buy a farm.

It is quite generally known that a mere oral bargain for a farm is not binding in law upon either party; but it may not be so well understood that an offer to sell a farm for a given price, even though it be by letter or other similar writing, is not binding upon the proposer until actually accepted by the buyer, and he has also agreed to take it, and pay the price stated in the offer; therefore the owner may retract his offer to sell at any time before it is accepted and he is notified thereof. And although, in making his offer to sell, he should expressly give you a certain number of days in which to decide whether to take it or not, he may, nevertheless, change his mind in the mean time, if you have not accepted, and sell to another who offers a higher price, even before the given time has expired; and you would have no legal redress for your disappointment. Unless indeed you had taken the precaution to have your offer under seal, or have paid some "consideration" for the refusal of the farm during the time given.

Nay, more; although you had fully made up your mind to take the farm, but had not notified the owner of that fact, and should go to great trouble and expense in buying stock, tools, agricultural implements, etc., to carry on the farm, and should even move your family there to take possession, the owner might even then refuse to sell, and you would have no legal remedy either to compel him to convey, or for the expenses you had thus incurred relying upon his keeping his word. In some States, although the bargain for a farm be oral, yet if the purchaser has paid part of the price, and has taken possession and incurred expense in making improvements, a court of equity will compel the owner to make a conveyance, as he ought to do without such compulsion; but this may not be universally so, and is always an expensive and dilatory remedy; and the safer way in such cases is to take a *bond* for a deed, as it is called. An ordinary "refusal" of property, as it is termed, is a dangerous thing to rely upon, unless you are dealing with a man whose "word is as good as his bond," and they are very scarce! And, if a particular time is given you in which to accept an offer to sell, you should be particular to signify your acceptance strictly within the time, and to do so entirely unconditionally and without any qualifications, but exactly as it was made. In one instance a man had ten days in which to make up his mind, and on the night of the last day, about half-past eleven o'clock at night he came to the conclusion to take the farm, and the next morning he went to the owner's house to tell him so, but found that he had sold it to another man for money the next day, and the buyer tried to get the farm by a suit-at-law; but it was decided that he came too late on the last day, and he not only lost his trade, but had to pay the costs of his suit. In another case A wrote to B he would sell him his farm for three thousand dollars cash. B wrote back immediately he would take it, if A would make out his deed and send it to a lawyer for examination, and, if all right, the lawyer would pay him his three thousand dollars; but it was decided that B had not duly accepted A's offer, because he did not enclose the cash in his letter, but asked A to carry his deed to a third person for examination, and consequently that A might withdraw to sell to another party.

If the negotiations for a farm are by letters, some peculiar complications may arise.

It is generally understood that when a man offers to sell another a farm by letter, the bargain is completely closed the moment the other deposits his letter of acceptance in his post-office, duly directed to the former. After that time neither party is at liberty to change his mind or retract his offer. And this is said to be so although the letter miscarries, or the mail is robbed, and so the seller never hears that his proposition has been accepted at all.

If therefore, in such a case, tired of waiting for a reply, he should sell the farm in good faith to another, the first party might sue him for non-fulfilment of his contract with him, and perhaps compel him to pay heavy damages. Whereas, if he should refuse to convey the farm to the second purchaser, after he had learned that the first wished to claim it, the last might also bring suit, and so the poor man is literally "between two fires." This seems very strange, but I fear such is the generally established rule. As the lawyers say: *ita lex scripta est.* If it be so, it is, like some other things written, "hard to be understood!" Another singular situation might arise from the principle above stated. Suppose the would-be buyer changes his mind immediately after his letter of acceptance has been sent off, and telegraphs the owner that he declines to take the farm, and then his letter of acceptance arrives the next day, what then,—can the owner hold him to take it?

But, supposing the grantor is willing to give you a deed, it must, in many States, have the seal of the grantor attached, or it is not sufficient. A scroll of the pen, or the letters L. S., are sufficient in some States, but it is always safe to have a seal. It may not be as well understood that it is not everywhere necessary that a deed should be witnessed or acknowledged, and recorded. These last two requisites may be essential to make the deed valid against the creditors of the grantor, or any one who subsequently bought the farm without knowing of the prior deed; and they are always so important they should never be neglected; and my first advice to you is, that, if you have any unrecorded deeds among your papers, you attend to that duty forthwith.

CHAPTER II.

How Far the Farm Extends.

Having once obtained a sufficient deed, the next question seems to be how far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries. Three circumstances have more or less weight in determining this question:

1 The number of acres stated in the deed;

2 The length of the boundary lines running around the farm;

3 The visible monuments, such as trees, rocks, stake and stones, described as corners of the farm.

Of these three, the last is by far the most important, and, in case of any difference between them, controls all the rest. If the boundary lines are described as beginning at a certain stake and stones, thence to a certain tree, thence to a particular rock or stump, and so quite around the farm, the deed includes all the land inside of those monuments, although it be many more acres than the deed calls it, and, on the other hand, it will really convey no more, although the number of acres within such bounds be much less than stated in the deed. So, if the monuments named are fixed and definite, they control both the course and the length of the side-lines mentioned in the deed; and if these lines be called a hundred feet long on every side, but the trees, rocks, stake and stones described as corners, are only ninety feet apart, the buyer will acquire a lot only ninety feet square, and not a hundred feet; and, *vice versa*, if the lines are described as only ninety feet long, but the given corners are a hundred feet from each other, the deed covers a lot a hundred feet square.

The quantity of acres mentioned is the very weakest means of knowing the real extent of the farm, although they be stated positively, and not under the elastic phrase of "more or less," as is so commonly done, and, generally speaking, a deficiency in number of acres gives the buyer no remedy against the seller for a return of any part of the purchase money, unless, perhaps, when it was clearly bought at the rate of so much *per acre*. In one case the bargain was for a well-defined tract, followed by the words "containing 600 acres." In fact, it contained only 421 acres, but the buyer had no redress for the difference. So much more important are the known monuments and boundaries than the number of acres stated, that, even if the vendor fraudulently and intentionally overstates the quantity, in order to deceive the purchaser, the latter has no redress, if so be the other truly pointed out the boundaries in making the trade; whereas, a fraudulent statement of the *boundaries* would release the purchaser from the sale, although the farm contained as many, or even more acres, than the parties called it in making the bargain.

And, while speaking of fraudulent statement, perhaps I ought to warn you that fraudulent misrepresentations by the seller of a farm, as to how much hay or wood it will cut, how much stock it will keep, how much it had cost, or how much somebody else had offered for it, though made with intention to deceive you into a foolish trade, are not in law sufficient to excuse you from the purchase, or give you any redress, when you find out the deception. Such and other similar statements are considered in law merely as "dealer's talk," which, though not to be commended in the code of morals, the law takes little or no notice of. On the other hand, if he should falsely state that the farm had cut fifty tons of hay, when he knew it had not, his deception would make him liable; and the line is so thin between actionable fraud and the contrary, that experiments in that direction are rather dangerous. It is not wholesome to always dwell in the twilight.

If a boundary line runs to a tree, rock, stump, or other similar object, it ordinarily goes to the centre of the object; if it runs by a wall or fence, it passes along the middle of it, and not by the side, which, in a "Virginia fence," or a ditch six feet wide, might be of some consequence. Such a fence, six or seven feet wide, is a lawful fence.

So if a farm bounds by or on a brook, river, stream, etc., it usually extends to the middle of the current; not always to the middle of the *water*, but generally to the thread of the stream,—*ad filum aquæ*. If there be any islands between that centre line and the bank, they belong to the owner of the main bank. An island forms in the bed of an unnavigable river, directly in the channel, so as to lie partly on each side of the original thread of the river, such island will be divided between the opposite proprietors, exactly upon the line of the former thread of the stream at that place.

Whereas, if in the course of such a river changes, and cut off a point of land on one side, thus making an island, such island still belongs to the original proprietor; and in such case, if the old bed of the river, being gradually deserted by the currents, fills up, and is finally covered by soil, grass, or trees, it is divided. In like manner, if a deed is bounded on a mill-pond, reservoir-pond, or any artificial pond through which a perceptible current makes its way, the farmer ordinarily owns to the centre of the current; on the other hand, if it be a large, natural pond or lake, the line stops at the low-water mark, on the shore, and does not extend into the pond; the public having rights in such large bodies of water as are useful for navigation, boating, sailing, and the like.

That strip of land between high and low water mark, generally termed "the flats," is a frequent subject of contention; and the question is often made to whom it belongs, —whether to the owner of the upland, or to the public. In many States this private ownership in such farms extends only to "highwater mark," and the public have rights in the belt between high and low water mark, so that if sea-weed, or other such thing be thrown up there by the tide, any one may take possession of it, and he who first gathers it has an absolute right to it. By force of a very early statute in Massachusetts, and some other sea-coast States, if a deed describes the farm as bounding "by the sea," "by the salt water," "bay, harbor, cove, creek, stream, river, or tide-water," it generally includes the whole flats down to low-water mark (if not over a hundred rods), including the exclusive right to gather the sea-weed, or other such things washed up thereon by the tide. And no custom among the people in the neighborhood to collect sea-weed in such places, is of any validity in law. On the other hand, if the deed bounds "by the shore," "beach, strand, flats, marsh, or cliff," it extends only to high-water mark, and does not give any right to the flats.

But if there be any temporary buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's consent that they should belong to the builder, as between the parties these are personal property; and some think the deed would not convey these, since such buildings are personal property, and do not really belong to the land-owner to convey, if that be so, the real owner thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such case would be against the party selling the premises. But some courts decide that the honest buyer of the farm would take all the buildings on it, and if they did not justly belong to the seller, the real owner must sue him for wrongfully selling his property. As part of the buildings conveyed, of course the window-blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off, and carried to a painter's shop to be painted; it would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning-rods also go with the house, if a farmer is foolish enough to be overcome by those smooth-tongued lightning-rod agents.

A brick furnace in the cellar is considered a part of the house; some think otherwise as to portable furnaces, but this may not be everywhere so. An ordinary stove, with a loose pipe running into the chimney, is not, while a range or grate set in brick-work is. Mantel-pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plastering, go with the house; but, if merely resting on brackets, they may be taken away by the former owner without legal liability. I am inclined to believe that a deed of a house does not include the gas fixtures therein, and it is generally understood, that, if a lessee puts in his own gas-fixtures, he may remove them when his lease expires. The pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the building, are a part of it in law, and so are the water-pipes connected therewith, bringing water from a distant spring. A wooden pump in the cellar, standing on blocks of wood, probably falls within the same rule. If the farmer has iron kettles set in brick work, near his barn, for cooking food for his stock, or other similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them also, as likewise a bell attached to his barn, to call the men to dinner. A cider-mill goes with the apple orchard, and not with the year's crop of apples. If he has a cattle-barn on the premises, the tie-up planks, stanchion-timbers, tie-chains, and hinge-hooks used for fastening the animals in their stalls, belong to the barn, and not to the cattle. If the farmer indulges in ornamental statues, vases, etc., permanently erected, and resting on the ground by their own weight merely, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land. But even this might not be so, if the article had just arrived, and never been placed or fitted to the position on the lawn.

The same rules apply to mortgages on the farm, as to absolute deeds of it; with one additional important consideration, viz., any additions or permanent improvements upon the land after the mortgage is given, belong to the land, and go with it, so that if the new and old, though it be twice the value of the whole mortgage debt.

CHAPTER IV.

Hiring Help.

After taking possession of the farm, one of the first, and often one of the most trying duties of the farmer, is to hire help. Every employer of labor knows full well, that if a man is hired without any special bargain as to the price, he is entitled to a current rate of wages for such labor, and no more; but every laborer may not be aware that if he engages to work "for a year," but leaves without good cause at the end of eleven months, he is not, in most States, legally entitled to any compensation for what he has done, but forfeits the

The Ploughman.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR FOR 1884!

To be Held at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

☞ *Every member of the New England Agricultural Society will receive a copy of this week's Ploughman, with Supplement, containing the official announcement of Premiums to be awarded at the Twenty First New England Agricultural Fair to be held at Manchester, N. H., Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884.*

The Premium List.—We publish the Premium List of the New England Agricultural Fair for 1884 as part of the current issue of the *Ploughman*, and need not express the opinion that it will be examined with genuine interest and general satisfaction. It is in itself a visible proof of the solid and substantial growth of the Society. This detailed list of the premiums that are to be awarded at Manchester this year, is a practical invitation for all the farmers of New England to bring out to public exhibition whatever is best as the product of their care and labor, that it may have set upon it the seal of superiority to which it may be rightly entitled in competition. A proper examination of this list of premiums ought to stimulate to increased efforts on the part of all our farmers to attain to the desired standard of excellence in the work they are engaged in. Thus received and used, it practically becomes a chart for their guidance through the present productive period of the year. In its several columns it seeks only to hold up the cause of progressive farming. Whoever comes under its stimulation will have reason to feel satisfied with his achievements. The several features of the list deserve a careful scrutiny, and will more than repay for all the time that can be given to them.

THE RAILROADS AND THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

Arrangements have been made with the following railroads for transportation of exhibits and passengers to and from the New England Fair, to be held in Manchester, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884, at half regular freight rates, payment one way to be made in advance, *returned free* at owner's risk. Passengers can purchase round trip tickets for fare one way, coupon Fair ticket added.

Concord Railroad and branches.
Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.
Boston and Maine Railroad.
Northern Railroad and branches.
Concord and Claremont.
Passumpsic Railroad.
Boston, Concord and Montreal.
White Mountain Railroad.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester.
Boston and Lowell.
Manchester and Keene.
Wilton.
Central Vermont and branches.
Providence and Worcester.
Old Colony, (exhibits only.)

Arrangements are still pending with other lines, to be reported hereafter.

Congress is expected to adjourn on the 30th proximo.

The President signs the Fitz John Porter relief bill.

Monday was Class Day at Yale, and the exercises were of unusual interest.

The annual report of the Boston Board of Health gives a favorable showing for the health of the city.

The spread of Mormonism in Arizona is an undoubted fact. It is a fact, too, of increasing political significance.

The defeat in the Senate of the arrears of pensions bill is an advantage of $200,000,000 to the treasury and the taxpayers.

The Chinese Sunday School of this city celebrated its annual excursion and festival last Monday at Nantasket Beach.

A Washington paper says that the ownership of Cuba would bring this country nothing but sugar, tobacco and trouble.

Cholera has made its appearance at Toulon, France, and twenty deaths are reported to have occurred there from this source last Sunday. A panic prevails in the city.

The Sublime Porte is still restlessly eager to take a part in the Soudan imbroglio. But it depends upon the will of the great powers whether it will be allowed to do so or not.

The policy of England in Egypt, as it has been communicated to France, is to withdraw the British troops from the country at he beginning of 1888, providing the powers shall regard such action as consistent with the preservation of public order, Schemes are likewise to be proposed to the Porte and the powers for the neutralization of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Senator Sherman said, in speaking against the arrears of pension bills in the Senate,—"We are now in times of pinch; our revenues are falling off; the shrinkage of values within the past year has been enormous, and is going on day by day. At this time, we should not be called upon to assume a liability which would involve the enormous sum mentioned in this debate."

THE NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR FOR 1884.

The coming Fair of the New England Agricultural Society is to be held at Manchester, N. H., on the first week in September for which the essential preparations are making with all possible industry and energy. The location of the Fair at Manchester, this year, was by the unanimous vote of the executive officers of the Society. It was thought to be no more than just and fair that Manchester should be allowed to have it again this year, although their was a number of applications from other New England cities. The adverse circumstances which she surmounted with such resolute determination last year were considered by themselves a sufficient reason for letting the Fair go there again this year, especially in view of the urgency of the request made by the mayor and other citizens to that effect. The correspondence on the subject with Secretary Needham in March last, which was published at the time in the *Ploughman* will be well remembered. On the Secretary's suggestion that the citizens should furnish for the Society's uses a building capable of furnishing 12,000 square feet of exhibition room they have promptly acted, and this part of the enterprise will be undertaken at their voluntary expense.

This year, as an experiment, the new rule of withholding the publication of the names of the several committees *in advance* of the exhibition will be given a trial, the advantages of which have already been inculcated in many ways by experience. There are other changes, also, the effect of which on the pleasure and success of the exhibition will not fail to be apparent. Intoxicants will not be permitted for sale on the Fair grounds; this rule will be rigidly enforced. The exhibition of live stock, it is expected, will be a large and superior one. For this purpose, negotiations have been successfully made with the railroads, all of which concur in the proposition to charge for freights but one way, or at half rates; an inducement not to be disregarded by all who are interested in making this the best exhibition of the Society. The Human industry is expected to present itself at the Fair in a wide variety of products, that shall testify to the real character of our New England people. The earnest cooperation of the City of Manchester with the New England Society is sufficient evidence of an united purpose to make the next Fair one that shall be a landmark in the Society's history.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

And the New England Fair of 1884.

In the coming exhibition of the New England Society at Manchester, it is unnecessary to state that it enjoys to the utmost the co operative presence of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, which stands pledged almost equally to efforts to achieve success that shall add very largely to the solid repute of both Societies. In the very fact of this co-operation is to be found the active promise of both a local and a general success. It is the peculiarly fortunate as well as sagacious feature of the New England Society's work that it is thus made of more than double effect, the representative agricultural force of all New England combining with a state organization to produce a desired result. It hardly seems as if it were possible to devise a more felicitous as well as effective management. The New Hampshire Society is committed to a service in the present instance which expresses the entire agricultural sentiment and purpose of the State. It is with the New England Society in this business heart and hand. It opens its treasury to advance the common interest and design, and hesitates at no labor or sacrifice that promises the achievement of the broadest and most notable success.

Of the numerous features that are expected to constitue the attraction of the Fair at Manchester, the central and most conspicuous one will be the exhibition of cattle of the purest strain of blood and the highest reputation for excellence. This is to be the grand pivot on which the whole of the coming agricultural demonstration will turn. No cattle—no farming, is the wise substance of an old and well-worn agricultural adage; and it never was any more true in all agricultural history than it is to-day and here in New England. And if cattle are the first and fundamental requisite of good farming, then the better the quality of the cattle the more satisfactory the whole farming performance. The result is as inevitable as it is logical. If there is to be set up any single standard in this matter, where could it be erected so properly or so effectually as in this department of stock-keeping, which is the great and reliable resource of all the rest? Therefore the selection of this as the expressive and pivotal feature by the managers of the coming exhibition attests the appreciation of what constitutes the living fact in all farming, which is central to all the rest. And the assemblage of stock products at Manchester will best tend to show the course of prevailing ideas in New England farming.

Another feature that is specially calculated to give satisfaction to exhibitors is the fact that the committees are to be made up of experts in each and every department, while a valuable point will, it is believed, be gained by the careful suppression of their names until their important work is understood to be done and their final judgment rendered. The latter point is a comparatively experimental one with the New England Society, but its advocates feel confident that it is taken on the right principle for a public exhibition of agriculture. It is then the judgment rather than the judges that is regarded by exhibitors, and personal considerations are as far as possible suppressed. The rule of the management is to secure only the most competent and impartial judges, whose experience in such matters shall furnish the best guarantee of a permanent value to the ultimate verdict. It is believed that here is a ready and most effectual means of elevating and broadening the character of a public exhibition of agricultural products, and of excellence that will challenge universal respect and confidence.

At the risk of annual repetition, it is appropriate to dwell on the peculiar office which the New England Agricultural Society performs in its different localities, by awakening that local interest and stimulating and impelling that local energy in matters pertaining to farming avocation which is needed for its steady encouragement, sustenance, and inspiration. The New England Society acts in different localities like nature herself in replenishing the hidden springs and setting into activity the refreshing fountains. This is perhaps its chief office and work; at any rate, more than it can hope to do in any merely specific way. Not that it is the parent or patron of the local societies, but that it cooperates with, invigorates, and inspires them. No service can be more valuable than this, and nothing is very best pledge of cooperation. At Manchester, this year, this office will be illustrated in its effects more strikingly than at any previous time in the Society's history.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Our columns this week contain a report of the interesting proceedings at the annual Commencement of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. It will be read with the widest satisfaction and pleasure. It is pronounced the most encouraging and satisfactory of any commencement yet held by the College. The presence on the occasion of Governor Robinson representing the State and the State Board of Agriculture by its representatives, as well as the Trustees of the College itself, gave to the exercises a color of authority as well as an impressiveness which was due to their character. The attendance all through the exercises was large and the prevalent feeling was one of satisfaction to the limit of enthusiasm. The proceedings will be perused with great satisfaction by the friends of the College everywhere. The prospect of an increasingly large Freshman class is excellent, and President Greenough's opinion will be found reported. The weather was of the finest, though it grew warmer the last half of Tuesday. The scenery never offered more entisements for the eye of the observer than it does this season. Amherst is glorified with verdure.

The Governor arrived at Amherst with half a dozen members of his staff in full uniform, on Monday evening, in season to attend the exercises in Drill Hall of the Farnsworth Prize Declamation. An informal reception was subsequently extended to him, in which a large number of persons participated. His Excellency was escorted to the Amherst House and thence to the College. On the following morning, Tuesday, President Greenough and other members of the Faculty together with the Board of Trustees received him at the hotel and escorted him to the College grounds, where they arrived at about 10 o'clock. The Cadets were drawn up in drill form for review, and the Governor thus extended to them his official recognition. He was welcomed as he entered the College grounds, with an artillery salute, and the acclamations of the students and the multitude. After a prize drill contest of the Freshman Class, Governor Robinson and staff were escorted to the Drill Hall, where a large audience had assembled to extend a cordial greeting to His Excellency in behalf of the farmers of the State and to hear from him words of encouragement regarding their favorite institution. President Greenough called upon Hon. Daniel Needham to precede the Governor's address with a statement in behalf of the Board of Trustees. Col. Needham reviewed the career of the college from the earliest inception to the present time. Both his address as well as Governor Robinson's which followed, were very eloquent, and we regret that we can only find space this week for the brief synopsis that appears in another column.

The Alumni dinner was partaken of at 2 P. M., in the chapel, Vice President W. H. Bowker of Boston presiding. There were present by invitation, the Board of Trustees and the members of the State Board of Agriculture. The dinner was an occasion of enjoyment by all who partook of it. The idea of thus bringing together at the table the alumni of the College is an admirable one. In no other way could both sides become better acquainted or reach a more perfect understanding. There were speeches made after dinner by a few of those present, all of them setting forth the claims of the College and the promise it contains of a noble future.

☞ *The Buckeye Mower* is now in the heigh of its season. It has justly been named the *Standard*, because for twenty-seven years it has stood every required test triumphantly and outlived scores of competitors. Its full name, in reality, is the Standard New Model Buckeye Mower, and for every one of its descriptive names there is a good reason. See their advertisement in another column.

READ AND RUN.

— The Egyptian conference will assemble at London on Saturday of this week.

— The Prince of Orange, the only son of the King of the Netherlands, died at the Hague last Saturday. The king is dangerously ill.

— Congress is waking up to its work a little more, as July approaches.

— Several financiers in Wall street say that good railway bonds have never begun to be so low as now; that many of them are 20 to 30 per cent. below their values; and they think that after July 1 they will improve.

— Last week was a hot one. The rush out from the large cities was general.

— Four ocean steamers arrived at this port last Sunday.

— This is the week of the great summer rose show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Horticultural Hall.

— A number of circumstances remind us of the near approach of the Fourth of July.

— When Jumbo and the White Elephant die, there is no doubt that their stuffed forms will find a resting-place in the Barnum Museum of Natural History at Tufts College.

— The Massachusetts Press Association starts on its fifteenth annual summer excursion on Saturday, July 5th.

— Last Saturday was the hottest day of the season in this city.

— The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has issued 2500 tickets for the rose show and strawberry festival to the pupils of the normal and high schools.

— Only sixty stockholders are allowed by law in France,—almost as exclusive as the Academy

— The Boston Transcript, speaking of the Italian tongue, says—"Music itself when it speaks the phrases of gallantry, none can spit fiercer venom when it chooses to utter scorn and contumely."

— Mme. Nilsson expresses herself as willing to serve as directress of the vocal and dramatic department of a "grand conservatory of vocal art at Chicago."

— There was a story that one of Barnum's leopards had escaped from his cage and was secreted in one of the waiting-rooms of the Boston and Albany depot in this city, but it proved to be only an advertisement for another kind of a local show.

— The Harvard College Faculty intend that the three leading modern languages—English, French and German—shall receive greater attention than has been the rule at that institution hitherto.

— The Dingley shipping bill which has at length passed Congress, relieves our commerce of a considerable burden of taxation.

— Boston is being cracked up again as a first-class summer resort.

— Some stocks have considerably more than touched bottom; they have gone below it.

— Out West the counterfeiting spirit of the age extends even to the sale of fruit trees, acres of sycamores and scrub oaks having been set out for dwarf apple, peach, and plum trees.

— The latest sensation is that the dynamiters contemplate raining down dynamite on the towns in England from balloons.

— The first new wheat of the season has made its appearance in the Baltimore market.

— Soft coal is said to be making rapid inroads upon the hard fuel of Pennsylvania.

— Princeton conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President Arthur at its recent commencement.

— A Liverpool steamer that arrived at this port last Saturday brought twenty six stowaways, seven of whom were boys.

— A New York ice cream manufacturer claims to be able to make the article so that it will keep a year. He makes it in the form of a brick.

— Orchids are the favorite flower now worn in shoulder knot or buttonhole, in London.

— Eighty five mills are said to be in operation in the South for the manufacture of cotton seed oil, and over a quarter of a million barrels were produced during the past season.

— One of the newest of German industries is making cork bricks. They are made of small corks, refuse and cement, and are not only used to cover floors, but they are strong enough to build into a park.

— Experts say that Broad River, at Anthony Shoals, Georgia, has in its flow a horse power equal to 37,286, while Lowell has only 16,000.

— A medical "shot gun" prescription is made up of different drugs, in the expectation that one of them may hit the mark and cure the patient.

— A detective at the heels of a British Minister is now as much a matter of course as a footman on the box of a carriage.

— Spain expects to get 800 millions from the United States for Cuba, under certain contingencies.

— While West Greenland is better known to us than any Arctic coast line, a great part of the east shore is wholly unknown.

— A New York physician declares that beer is not only less harmful than strong alcoholic beverages, but it is even more so.

— The letters of the lawyers in the star-route case reveal a great deal more than the trial itself did.

— It is stated by somebody who after all may know no more about it than we do, that only one hundred of every million codfish eggs come to maturity in the chowder kettle or frying pan.

— Emily Faithful says that the husbands in this country are the best, the kindest, and the most affectionate in the world. We wish there were no exception to it.

— The Boston Transcript says, "The low and greedy craft, the cut-throat violence and force, the shameless flaunting of success won in operations of legal trick and technical fence which ought to shut men out from dealings in the business world, where trust and faith in the common honesty of men is the base and foundation of the whole fabric of property and civilization, have flourished as long as they can and do bring on the day of judgment, if, indeed destruction be not already upon us."

— The Prohibition national convention will meet at Pittsburg, Penn., July 23, to nominate a candidate for that party for the Presidency of the United States.

— Although Boston has but one-third of the population and two-fifths of the insurable property of New York, the losses by fire for the last decade have been only one fifth of those of the larger city.

— The Conservative party in England hesitates about negotiating the electoral bill of the Gladstone government in the House of Lords. The measure has proved vastly more strong with the nation than was expected.

— Among the bills introduced into Congress last Monday, which is regular bill day, was one authorizing the funding of the entire bonded debt of the United States in two per cent fifty-year bonds.

—It is reported at Ottawa that the Government of Canada has arranged the terms of a reciprocity treaty with the United States which will shortly be made public. The new treaty, it is stated, will follow the lines of the former treaty, admitting natural products and certain articles in earlier stages of manufacture.

— There was a bear panic and a bull panic on the same day in Wall street last week.

—The purchase of a site for the new post office in Brooklyn, N. Y., has at last been consummated, the price being over $400,000.

☞ Bishop Foster has been chosen to deliver the memorial address on the late Bishop Simpson in this city in the Bromfield street church on July 7th.

— The Heliotrope Printing Company of this city has produced a handsome quarto volume, containing portraits of the members of the class of 1880 at Wellesley College, together with a number of the professors and beautiful views of the chief college building, library, chapel, etc.

The Cuban members of the Spanish Cortes are in a state of profound discontent over the financial condition of that island. The only means of extricating the island from the existing financial depression are to be found in the reduction of expenses and the early conclusions of a treaty with the United States.

GIVEN UP BY PHYSICIANS.

A patient residing at Binghamton, N. Y., after using Compound Oxygen for two years, gives the gratifying account:

"For two years I could not stand on my feet but for five minutes at a time, or talk so many minutes; but now I can walk four or five miles, and the business all days; and I owe my recovery to heal h to the persistent use of Compound Oxygen, for I used it about two years, gaining a little all the time. Nearly all the physicians who attended me gave me up, and some said they could number my days."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Governor's Day.

Speeches of Col. Needham and Governor Robinson.

[The Springfield Republican's Report.]

AMHERST, Tuesday Evening, June 24.

It is conceded on all hands that the commencement season of the State Agricultural College this year is the most successful and encouraging in its history. The trustees, faculty, alumni and students are displaying unwonted interest in their institution, and to-day's rich programme of exercises has inspired strong hope for the future progress and welfare of the college. The governor gave a very friendly pat to the State's ward in his speech this morning, the alumni dinner showed a healthy interest among the graduates, and Col. Needham sounded the keynote of the day when he cried, "What next?" The surface attractions of the day have only emphasized this feeling. The weather has been the finest the college town ever boasts, the grounds are in the most trim condition, some of the buildings are gaily decked, while the gay colors of the girls' dresses have vied with the noisy booming of cannon in lending enchantment to the scene. As one hovers on Drill Hall to night where the president is holding his reception, and watches the crowd of promenaders flitting in and out among the strings of Chinese lanterns, the future of the school seems bright. The record of the day's doings will show that there is a substantial basis for such a view.

It was well along toward 10 o'clock when Gov. Robinson and his staff arrived on the grounds, and after a few greetings and introductions the party took their stand on the campus for a review of the cadets. His excellent opinion of the exhibition will be found in his speech below. At the conclusion of the review a prize drill contest occurred among the freshman class in which E. W. Barrett bore off the honors. An adjournment to Drill Hall followed, where speeches occupied the time to the departure for the noon train, which the governor was reluctantly obliged to take.

Remarks of Col. Needham.

Col. Daniel Needham was the first speaker, and he sketched the history of agricultural colleges in this country and abroad, and indicated the position of this institution by references to the past and future.

Col Needham said that the farmers themselves for a long time after the passage of the act establishing the College looked with distrust upon the value it would be to them and their interest. But they had found out that many of the kingdoms of Europe had been saved from bankruptcy only by the Agricultural schools and the knowledge they imparted, and that although there was little reason to fear our own impoverishment in the immediate future on account of wasted and impoverished lands, the day was not far distant when scientific agriculture must be resorted to in order to save the wealth of the United States. And the farmers of Massachusetts are now beginning to realize this great fact. At first the trustees of this agricultural College were elected by the legislature, but in 1870 the legislature provided that the trustees should have the power to fill all vacancies in their board. This year the system has again been changed. Hereafter two trustees will retire each year, and the vacancies will be filled by the board of trustees, bringing the college closer than ever to the State. All these measures were cordially accepted by the trustees who have sought only the success of the college. The State has contributed liberally of its funds; it took the responsibility of accepting the national lands and guarding the funds, and I congratulate your excellency, and you Mr. President, and the trustees, and the graduates, and the students, and the people of the commonwealth, said Col. Needham, that the college has fast gained to take the position they had long desired. He defied any other college to show among an equal number of young graduates a better record of success and ability. What is needed is more work from the alumni. They would have a mighty influence. About $7000 has been pledged to him personally for a library on condition that $10,000 is raised. The freshman class this year was one of the best that ever entered any institution. After making a strong plea for the library, he closed by predicting that the college would one day throw into the shade older institutions grounded upon medieval customs. Senator Barrus said the amount asked from the State this year staggered him at first, but he was convinced that nothing else would do, and he thought it was not misplaced. He believed the college was going to grow better to better. Senators Sessions praised Mr. Barrus for carrying the appropriation through the Legislature and said he should always be glad to do what he could for the college in an honorable manner that he could. He rejoiced in the outlook of the institution to-day. Col. Needham paid a high tribute to agriculture, declaring that it was the mother of civilization. Prof. Stockbridge made a speech to "the boys" which was enthusiastically responded to.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting in the afternoon, at which Dr. Manly Miles was appointed professor of agriculture for the coming year, and Clarence Warner, '80, instructor of mathematics. A vote of thanks was passed to Marshall P. Wilder for a gift of 500 volumes for the library. Sixteen candidates for admission to the college presented themselves to day.

The Closing Exercises.

Early in the morning of Wednesday there was a gathering of the alumni who talked over matters in a general way. Prof. Penhallow, the president of the alumni, sent a letter of regret in which he suggested several important questions for the consideration of the association. He thought a plan should be perfected whereby the alumni as a body may be brought into more perfect unity, not only for the more effective working of the association as a whole, but for the promotion of the immediate interests of its members. In the second place the privileges of the association should be well defined and the advantages offered of such a character that all graduates will desire to preserve their membership. Means should also be perfected for securing a better condition of the treasury, and some action taken looking to a proper representation of the graduates on the board of trustees. These points will probably be acted on in the near future.

Drill hall was comfortably filled at 10 o'clock despite the ominous clouds over head when President Greenough, the trustees and invited guests entered and took seats on the platform. President Greenough read the 19th psalm, and offered a brief prayer. Charles Carleton Coffin, the war correspondent, delivered an address, occupying about an hour. His theme was "The Rise of American Patriotism." Having traced the earlier influences on this country, and the results of the wars of the Revolution and the Rebellion, he urged his hearers to remember that the conflict between right and wrong is not ended, for questions of justice, truth and liberty will continually come up for settlement. Loyalty to conviction of what ought to be, reliance not upon the applauding multitude, but on the eternal verities, will ever give victory. And they who make great sacrifices for their fellow men—for truth and liberty—drink, as it were, of the foundations of eternal youth and live forever.

Elisha A. James, who was assigned the valedictory address, was too ill to be present, and his thesis was read by the president. At its conclusion the diplomas were conferred upon the four members of the graduating class and this list of award announced: Totten military prize, Charles Hernz; composition drill prize for best drilled man, Edward W. Barrett; Farnsworth rhetorical prizes for freshmen class; first, Edward W. Barrett, second, Organ H. Ateshian; same for sophomore class, first, William A. Eaton; second, George S. Stone. Grinnell agricultural prizes; first, Elisha A. Jones; second, Charles Herne. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Dickerman of this town.

Editor's Table.

C. H. Thompson & Co.—This comparatively young agricultural firm stands solidly on the old house of Wittemore Brothers, to whose annals, trade and reputation it succeeded as purchasers *retail* business is conducted as purchasers above a year ago, and in that brief interval has expanded and extended the business until former patrons would hardly recognize it for its greatly enlarged dimensions. The firm's premises—Nos. 71 Clinton and 80 and 82 South Market streets, are connected by a well constructed bridge, across which streams a steady current of business travel. No less than 13 distinct floors are occupied by them, each of the dimensions of 100 by 40 feet, from which any one can readily estimate the total amount of their floor space. Each room constitutes a separate department, and all are kept scrupulously neat and tidy, no rubbish being ever suffered to accumulate, and all old goods being sold off of the premises instead of being packed away in a state of semi storage. Twenty eight men are all the time employed in the establishment. This young house keeps a much larger variety of farming implements in stock than we could readily recite, although among their leading specialties we may name the "North American Plough," improved, a centre draft and centre cut Swivel Plough, for flat land or hillside which is an extremely popular farming implement and has given a very extended satisfaction. Also, the "Walter A. Wood Mower," whose reputation is deservedly a very wide one, and of which we have heretofore spoken in terms of unqualified commendation. Also, the "Mudgett Hay Tedder," with improved fork, of which over a thousand are now in use; the forks being so attached to the handles as to render breaking almost impossible. Also, the "Stoddard Churn," which returns butter in granulated form, a method of handling butter now practised by the best butter makers of this country. And the "Mossly Cabinet Creamery," improved for 1884 with brass, nickel plated milk faucets, whose features deserve a careful acquaintance. This young firm is composed of men who have themselves been active agents of their salesmen, and therefore they are personally familiar with the wants of the farming community. This fact alone will bring them into close and wide business relations with farmers everywhere. We heartily commend their enterprise, ability, liberality of dealing, and unquestionable reliability. C. A. Whittemore & Co., general wholesale agents, have their office with the above firm.

☞ *Parker & Wood*, No. 49 North Market street, offer a programme in this week's supplement that includes almost everything required by the agriculturist. We recommend a careful perusal of their enterprising and business-like statement. Farmers' Supplies with them means precisely what is required in general farming operations. Rakes, mowers, tedders, scythes, cultivators, ploughs, horse hoes, shovels, harrows, picks, and a multitudinous miscellany is the aggregate of their vastly varied stock, a look over which will prove too fascinating for any ordinary lover of farming operations to resist. This is an agricultural house with real snap in it, and at the same time one on which the greatest reliance may be placed by purchasers. A visit to this beehive of business industry will well repay every farmer who makes a visit to Boston from any part of New England.

☞ *T. B. Everett & Co.*, 43 South Market street, are fully up to the standard which their advertisement elsewhere represents, of being manufacturers of first-class agricultural implements, their specialties being fully set forth in the supplement of this week in broad columns. Their best know the character and variety of the products in which they deal and which they manufacture. This house deservedly holds a high place among the leading agriculture l warehouses of the country, enjoying a reputation for integrity and enterprise that is second to none. Farmers can at all times supply their wants there on most attractive terms, and dealers will find it possible to reinforce their stocks at prices which they will find it difficult to resist.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Bishop Matthew Simpson, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Arch-street Methodist Church, Philadelphia. Previous to the services at the church a special service was held at the house, at which prayer was offered by W. C. Robinson. At the conclusion of the special services the remains were borne to the church. The church was crowded to overflowing. As the procession entered the church, Rev. Andrew Lonzacre, D. D., read the opening scripture lesson. Prayer by the choir followed and Bishop Harris read the first lesson. Bishop Andrews offered prayer and Bishops Foster and Fowler delivered addresses. The remains will lie in state until today. The interment will then take place in Laurel-Hill cemetery. It will be private, only the members of the family, the guard of honor and the ministry accompanying the remains to the grave. Bishop Harris will conduct the services at the cemetery.

The guard of honor comprised 18 prominent clergymen and laymen, among whom were the following laymen: Governor R. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Governor A. A. Porter of Indiana, ex-Governor Evans of Colorado, ex-Secretary of the Interior Harlan of Washington, D.C., George I. Seney of Brooklyn, N. Y., General Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey, Oliver Hoyt of Connecticut, J. B. Cornell of New York, A. Bradley of Pittsburg, Pa., James Long, Charles Scott, John T. Keene and Stephen Greene. Among the honorary pall-bearers were Rev. John W. Hamilton, David Sherman, D.D., O. A. Brown, D.D., F. L. Gracey and W. I. Haven.

ROSE AND STRAWBERRY SHOW

Fine Display of Flowers and Fruit—Premiums Awarded.

The attendance at the annual rose and strawberry exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as the two Horticultural halls corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, after the opening Tuesday afternoon, June 24th, was quite large, and in the evening the attractions of the display having become known, the crowd was great. The judges in the different departments had made their awards, and it was evident from the remarks of many of the visitors that opinions differed as to the quality of the exhibits, but in the minds of those who were best able to judge, the committees had done their work well. Appended are the awards of cups from the subscription fund, and the special and general prizes of the Society:

Roses—Special prizes, $10, best six blooms of any hybrid perpetual, on points, William H. Spooner; best 20 varieties named, silver vase $50 John L. Gardner; second silver vase, $30, Wilder Gray, Jr.; six roses of different named varieties, silver vase, $15, John S Richards; 12 va rieties named, silver vase, $20, W H Spooner; 18 varieties named, silver vase, $25, John L Gardner; six of any two varieties, silver vase, $15; 18 of six varieties, silver vase, $25, William H Spooner; silver challenge vase, $200, 24 varieties of three specimens each, John B Moore & Son of Concord, and, as they have taken it three years in succession, it becomes their property.

Special society prizes—Six blooms, Alfred Colomb. Baroness Rothschild, Jean Liabaud John Hopper, Mme. Victor Verdier, each to J. S. Moore & Son; Mme. G. Luizet to W. H. Spooner; single bloom to J. B. Moore & Son.

Regular prizes—Twenty-four named varieties, three of each, J. B. Moore & Son; twelve, W. H. Spooner; six, John L. Gardner; three, Francis B. Hayes. Moss roses, W. H. Spooner General display, 100 bottles of hardy roses, J. B. Moore & Son; second, Norton bros. Store and greenhouse plants, L. H. Hemenwell; orchids, three named varieties, F. L. Ames; single plant, David Allan. Harbaceous peonies, F. B. Hayes. Sweet Williams, six distinct varieties, E. Sheppard & Son. Vase of flowers, Mrs. E M. Gill. Herbaceous plants, J. W. Manning. Specimen foliage plant, H. H. Hunnewell.

Strawberries—special prize:—Best four quarts, silver cup, $20, George Hill; second, $15, Warren Heustis; third, $10, John L. Gardner.

Regular prizes—Forty eight berries, Bidwell, Francis B. Hayes; Cumberland, W. H. Hunt; Downing, E. W. Wood; Hervey Davis, J. B. Moore & Son; Jucunda, John L. Gardner; Miner's Great Prolific, J. D. Fitz; Seth Boyden, Marshall P. Wilder; Sharpless, George Hill; Wilder, Horace Eaton. In the class for 24 berries, Benjamin G. Smith, Warren Fenno, Joseph D. Fiss, L. W. Weston, Marshall P. Wilder, E. W. Wood, Hovey & Co., John L Gardner, Warren Heustis, George Hill and Horace Eaton took the associations gold medal for well defined and the advantages offered of such a character that all graduates will desire to preserve their membership. Medals also be perfected for securing a better condition of the treasury, and some action taken looking to a proper representation of the graduates on the board of trustees. These points will probably be acted on in the near future.

Drill hall was comfortably filled at 10 o'clock despite the ominous clouds over head when President Greenough, the trustees and invited guests entered and took seats on the platform. Presi-

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 18th, by Rev. S. H. Winkley, Mr Asa W. Robinson of Scituate to Miss Louisa J. Warner of this city.

In Lynn, June 17th, by Rev. S. B. Stewart, Mr. Charles A. Cunningham of Boston to Miss Annie Barker of Lynn.

In this city, June 21st, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, James De W. Lovett to Almira F. Barrows.

In Roxbury, June 24th, by Rev. William R. Babcock, Herbert Maynard of Dedham, Mass., to Amelia S. Hitchcock of Providence.

In this city, June 25th, by Rev. Francis J. Marsh, Albert H. Means to Margaret S. Alderson.

DEATHS.

In this city, June 19th, Rose B. Burgess, 50 years 1 month.

In Canton, June 18th, James H. Anthony, 77 years 9 months 18 days.

In Newton, June 20th, Mary H., wife of James M. Blake.

In Winthrop, June 19th, George L. Hewett, 16 years 3 months.

In Medford, June 19th, William C. Russell, 27 years 3 months 1 day.

In Lexington, June 20th, Mrs. Annie R. Adams, widow of the late Isaac Adams of Sandwich, N. H.

In North Cambridge, June 22d, Lydia, widow of the late Samuel Downing of Lexington, 91 years 2 months.

In Canton, June 20th, Oliver Deane, 66 years.

In Boxboro', June 14th, Timothy F. Newhall, 59 years, formerly of Sterling, Mass.

In Holbrook, Ludovicus Wild, 81 years 9 months 17 days.

In Charlestown, June 22d, Thomas Hamilton, 41 years.

In West Newton, June 25th, Priscilla Langdon, widow of Henry N. Hooper of Boston, in her 80th year.

Athlophoros

ATHLOPHOROS is a novel word to most people who speak the English language. The Greeks used it centuries ago, meaning by it "THE PRIZE-BEARER."

ATHLOPHOROS is the first and only medicine which has carried off the prize as the perfect remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Like two relentless tyrants they have for ages held their suffering victims in an iron grip. These poor sufferers have been as slaves in the power of their oppressors.

ATHLOPHOROS has entered the arena, engaged in conflict with the monsters, and won the victory. As the competitors in the Grecian games of old could win only by the most severe trials of ability and endurance, so ATHLOPHOROS has won the prize, not alone by giving temporary relief, but by bringing an enduring cure, as well, to those who have suffered the excruciating agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

ATHLOPHOROS is a novelty, not only in name, but in its elements. It is unlike any preparation yet introduced.

ATHLOPHOROS acts on the blood, muscles and joints, neutralizing the poison and acid from the blood, carries them out of the system.

ATHLOPHOROS is put up with consummate skill, and contains nothing that can possibly harm the most delicate constitution.

Now, do you want to suffer on and on? or do you want to be well?

"Athlophoros" WILL Cure You

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggists, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 162 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. nov -81

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate passed the Mexican pension bill by a vote of 37 to 27, and considered the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The House passed the 15 day vacation bill for letter carriers each year.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to. The House "electoral count" bill was adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill, and then the Senate bill, as amended by the substitute, was passed.

The Senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on expenditures of public money to investigate the accounts of disbursing officers in all the government departments, with a view to ascertaining if sufficient safeguards exist to prevent defalcations and frauds. The Senate defeated the Ingalls arrears of pensions amendment by a vote of 39 to 26.

The House debated the sundry civil appropriation bill and passed it under a suspension of the rules. It also refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The conference committee report on the shipping bill was agreed to in both branches.

— The value of the estate left by the late Harvey D. Parker of this city, who established the Parker House, is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000.

☞ When the blood moves sluggishly in the veins because it is loaded with impurities, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

— A New York tramp in City Hall Park, being asked by a stranger if he could direct him to the nearest bank, answered with indignant scorn that he was not a bank director, he would like to have his questioner know.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y nov -81

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A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has not been at one time or another, for coughs, colds, croup, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, been found a prompt and reliable protector from suffering, if not from death.

Many terrible cases of pulmonary disease, following neglected colds, have been cured by the use of this medicine, after the patient had been pronounced incurable by eminent physicians, and had given up all hope.

Nothing can shake the confidence of the people in this remedy, based as it is upon the most thorough knowledge of the curative properties of the drugs of which it is composed, and the most unbounded faith in its virtues, which has been established by the cures it has effected in their own families.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and the most skilful physicians in the civilized world recommend it in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is used in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

OF SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, by causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DRY can be sent by mail.

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KIDNEY-WORT

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There is nothing more uncomfortable than a BOIL, and it developes into a CARBUNCLE, and often very serious.

Pratt's Boil and Carbuncle Specific

has not an equal for their thorough cure.

Sold by druggists. TALCOTT, FAIRBIE & CO., Agents, Hartford, Conn.

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PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. So family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always has the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

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THE DANA CENTRIFUGAL-GOVERNOR WINDMILL.

This is the best working, and the most powerful Wind-Engine in the world, because of *first*, the superior mechanism, and *second*, the better form and position of its sails. The fact and reason which support this claim are set forth in our Descriptive Catalogue, issued Edition —1884, for which apply to

THE DANA WINDMILL CO., Fairhaven, Mass., U. S. A.

MAMBRINO DIX,

(2081).

By Young Mambrino Chief Joslin's, by Mambrino Chief; dam, Queen, by Young Morrill; will make the season of 1884 at

HIGHLAWN FARM,

FOXBORO, NORFOLK CO., MASS.

Mambrino Dix was foaled in 18 5, is a rich mahogany bay, with black points, stands 16 hands, and weighs 1075 pounds.

He has proved a trial mile, with very little train ing, to wagon, a half mile in 1:14¼.

Terms, $50. Mares kept, in stable, at $2.50; on pasture, at $1.50 per week, at owner's risk.

For further particulars address

WM. T. COOK,

Highlawn Farm, Foxboro, Mass

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BERKSHIRE SWINE.

HIGH GRADE

YORKSHIRE SWINE,

Ayrshire & Holstein Cattle,

always on hand and for sale. Write for what you want, or visit the Farm.

CHAS. W. WOLCOTT,

Readville, Mass.

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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, Fine Setter DOGS, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by PROPLES 5-6 ft., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List. jan10-26t

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Direct communication for West Point, Poughkeepsie and Catskill Mountains.

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Leave Boston at *10* A. M. and arrive at *3.18* P.M.; returning, leave New York at *11.34* P. M. week days.

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NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"SCALE OF POINTS,"

Adopted by the New England Agricultural Society.

POINTS IN A SHORTHORN COW.

Pedigree—Should show unbroken descent on both sides, from known animals derived from English Herds, as found in the English or American Herd Books, *and without this an animal cannot compete in this class.*

Head—Small, lean and bony, tapering to the muzzle.....3

Face—Somewhat long, the fleshy portion of the nose of a light delicate color.....2

Eye—Prominent, bright and clear; "prominent," from an accumulation of adipose substance in the socket, indicating a tendency to lay on fat; "bright," as an evidence of good disposition; "clear," as a guarantee of go d health.....2

Horns and Ears—The horns should be light in substance, waxy in color, and symmetrically set on the head. The ears should be large, thin and with considerable action.....1

Neck—Rather short than long, tapering to the herd; clean in the throat, and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the points to the shoulders.....2

Chest—Broad from point to point of the Shoulders, deep from the anterior dorsal vertebra to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows, or, in other words, thick through the heart.....4

Brisket—Deep and projecting, indicating a disposition to lay on fat.....5

Shoulder—Where weight, as in the fleshing of, is an object, should be somewhat upright and of a good width at the points, with the blade bone just sufficiently curved to bend its upper portion smoothly with the crops.....6

Crops—Must be full and level with the shoulders and back.....8

Back, Loins and Hips—Should be straight, wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on the tail, the hips or hooks round and well covered.....8

Rumps—Laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremities.....5

Pelvis—Should be large, indicated by the width of the hips (as already mentioned,) and by the breadth of the twists.....2

The Twist—Should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form an even and wide plain between the thighs.....3

The Quarters—Long, straight, and well developed downward.....5

The Carcass—Round; the ribs nearly circular, and extending well back.....7

The Flanks—Deep, wide, and full in proportion to condition.....3

The Legs—Short, straight, and standing square with the body.....3

The Plates—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight underline.....3

The Udder—Should be pliable, and thin in its texture, reaching well forward, roomy behind teats wide apart, and of convenient size.....3

The Tail—Flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord and placed high up and on a level with the rump.....2

The Coat—Should be thick, short and mossy, with longer hair in winter; fine, soft and glossy in summer.....2

Carriage—Of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square; the step quick and the head up.....2

Quality—On th s the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but it is hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal ripens. A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.....15

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POINTS OF THE SHORTHORN BULL.

Most of the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but, of course, should be more masculine in their character as inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the fe males of his sex.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so as to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clear and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN A DEVON COW.

[Purity of blood as traced back satisfactorily to importations of both dem and sire, from known English breeders, or as found in the lately established herd book for North Devons, and without this an animal cannot compete in this class.]

The Head—Should be small, lean and bony; the forehead wide, flat, or, from fullness of the frontal bone over the eyes, somewhat dishing; the face straight; the muzzle fine; the nostrils open; the lips thin and rather flat.....4

The Nose—Of a light, delicate orange.....4

The Eye—Should be bright, prominent and clear, but mild and gentle in its expression, as indicative of that spirited but tractable disposition so necessary to cattle that must bear the yoke; a beautiful orange colored ring should invariably surround the eye.....2

The Ear—Thin; of a rich orange color within; of a medium size, with a quick and ready movement, expressive of attention.....2

The Horns—Light, tapering, of a waxy color, toward the extremity, and gaily as well as symmetrically placed on the head, the occipital bone narrow, thus bringing the base of the horns nearer together.....2

The Neck—Of medium length, somewhat light in substance, very clean, and well set upon the shoulders.....3

The Chest—Deep and round, carrying its fullness well back of the elbow, thus affording, by the aid of a springing rib, abundant internal room for the action of the heart and lungs, and that, too, without an extreme width forward and between the points of the shoulder, which might interfere with the action of the animal.10

The Brisket—As it adds nothing to the internal capacity of the chest, must not overload the be.st, but be sufficiently developed to guard the a fle.ing property, attended with a full proportion of fatty secretion.....4

The Shoulder—Is in this breed a very beautiful and high point, and should, in a degree, approximate in form to that of a horse. It should take a more sloping position than is found in most other breeds, with its points less projecting and angular, and the blade bone gracefully curved, thus blending with and forming a fine wither, rising a little above the level of the back line.....4

Neither is the looseness of the skin, attached to and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clear, and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN A HEREFORD COW.

[Purity of blood, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to imported blood on both sides from known English Breeder, or as found in Vol. I. Hereford Herd Book, or Herd Books of the American Stock Breeder's Association.]

Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.....5

Nose—Light in its color, and the head free from flesh.....2

Eye—Full, mild and cheerful in expression 2

Ears—Of medium size.....1

Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head..2

Neck—Of medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders, handling well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head 2

Chest.—Broad, round and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing fore rib, gives great interior capacity to this all important portion of the body 14

Brisket—*Thin in flesh*, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition. 16

Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely in toward the top, and spreading toward the points the blades slope somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which by rising a very little above the level line on the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful form. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.6

Crops.—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back.

Back.—Loins and hips should be broad, wide and level.

Rumps.—Should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude 4

Pelvis—Roomy, indicated by wide hips (as already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portions of the animal.

Twist.—Broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width; a broad twist is a good indication of a butcher's animal.

Hind Quarters.—Large and thoroughly developed in their upper and more valuable portions, as beef. The thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular.

Carcass—Round throughout, full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so.

Flank.— Full and wide.

Legs.—Straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large, coarse cannon bone

Plates.—Of the b lly strong, and thus preserv g nearly a straight under line.

Udders.—Broad, full, extending forward and well up behind. Teats of good size, squarely placed, with a slightly oblique point ing out, with veins large and swelling.

Tail.—Large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord.

Hair.—Thick, close and furry; and, if accompanied with a long growth, and disposition to curl moderately, is more to estimation; but that which has a harsh and wiry feeling is objectionable

Color —Red or rich brown, oftentimes very dark, with a white or brockled face, are now the colors most fancied, though there are gray and also cream-colored Herefords.

Carriage.—Prompt, resolute and cheerful, and in the ox gay and lively.

Quality.—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of an animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but it is hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.....15

100

POINTS OF THE HEREFORD BULL.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must be, of course, attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the female of his get.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clear and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN A DEVON BULL.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male; but must be, of course, attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in females of his get. The head of the bull may be proportionally shorter, the frontal bone broader than those of cows, and the occipital bone flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horns; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right.

Neither is the looseness of the skin, attached to and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex *provided* it is not extended beyond the bones, but leaves the gullet and throat clear, and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system

[*Continued on third column.*]

SCALE OF POINTS.

[*Continued from second column.*]

wide, and thoroughly developed over the whole frame.

POINTS IN THE AYRSHIRE COW.

[Purity of blood, as traced back to importation of both dam and sire, or to the American Ayrshire Herd Book.]

Head—As in other breeds, small, the face long and narrow; the muzzle and nose variable in color.....4

Eye—Placid, and not strikingly large.....3

Ear—Of full size, and of an orange color within.....4

Horns—Small, tapering, with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart; the face somewhat dishing.....2

Neck—Of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout and tapering to the head.....4

Shoulders—Lying snugly to the body, thin at their tops, small at their points, not long in the blades, not loaded with muscle.....6

Chest—Must retain sufficient width and roundness to insure constitution. The lightness of the fore quarter, and the "wedge shape" of the animal, from the hind quarter, forward arising from a small, flat, and thin shoulder than from any undue narrowness of the chest.12

Crops—Rabidly blend in with so thin a shoulder, and prevent all hollowness behind.....6

Brisket—Not overloading the fore end, but light.....6

Back—Should be straight and the loins wide, the hips rather high and well spread.....8

Pelvis—Roomy, causing a good breadth at what is termed the "chair" or "round bone," between the points of the rumps.....4

Quarters—Long, tolerably muscular, and full in their upper portion, but molding into the thighs gracefully, which should have a degree of fineness, affording thus more space for a full udder. The flank well let down but not heavy.6

Ribs—Behind springing out very round and full, affording space for a large udder, which by Ayrshire breeders is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass, by acquiring increased volume towards its posterior portion.....8

Rumps—Nearly level with the back, projecting but little.....4

Tail—In its cord, of full length, light in its hair, and set somewhat further into the back than would be admissible in some other breeds 1

Thighs—Running out very round and full, affording space for a large udder, which by Ayrshire breeders is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass, by acquiring increased volume towards its posterior portion.....8

Udder—In this breed it is of more special importance, as the Ayrshires have been bred almost exclusively with reference to their milking properties. The great feature of the udder should be capacity without being fleshy. It should be carried squarely and broadly forward, and show itself largely behind. As it rises upward, it should not mingle too immediately with the muscle of the thighs, but continue to preserve its own *peculiar* texures of skin—thin, delicate, and ample in its folds. The teats should stand wide apart, and be lengthy, but not large and coarse.....12

Hair—Soft and thick, in the phraseology of the country, wooly.....4

Color—Varies; a dark red, a rich brown, a liver color, or mahogany, running into almost a black; those very much broken and spotty at the edges on a white ground are favorite colors at the present time. The light yellow is, however, sometimes fashionable on very good cows, but these pale colors are objected to from an impression that such belong to animals of less constitution.....4

Carriage—Should be light, active and even gay; this latter appearance is much promoted by the upward turn of the horn.....1

Quality and Handling—Will show the skin to be of medium thickness only, moving freely under the hand, and evincing a readiness in the animal to take on flesh when a drain on the constitution is no longer made by the milk pail.....6

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POINTS OF THE AYRSHIRE BULL.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must of course be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of masculine description as never to be discovered in the female of his get.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to and depending from the under jaw to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and the throat clear and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN A HEREFORD COW.

[Purity of blood, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to imported blood on both sides from known English Breeder, or as found in Vol. I. Hereford Herd Book, or Herd Books of the American Stock Breeder's Association.]

Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.....5

Nose—Light in its color, and the head free from flesh.....2

Eye—Full, mild and cheerful in expression 2

Ears—Of medium size.....1

Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head..2

Neck—Of medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders, handling well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head 2

Chest.—Broad, round and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing fore rib, gives great interior capacity to this all important portion of the body 14

Brisket—*Thin in flesh*, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition. 16

Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely in toward the top, and spreading toward the points the blades slope somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which by rising a very little above the level line on the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful form. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.6

Crops.—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back.

Back.—Loins and hips should be broad, wide and level.

Rumps.—Should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude 4

Pelvis—Roomy, indicated by wide hips (as already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portions of the animal.

Twist.—Broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width; a broad twist is a good indication of a butcher's animal.

Hind Quarters.—Large and thoroughly developed in their upper and more valuable portions, as beef. The thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular.

Carcass—Round throughout, full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so.

Flank.— Full and wide.

Legs.—Straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large, coarse cannon bone

Plates.—Of the b lly strong, and thus preserv g nearly a straight under line.

Udders.—Broad, full, extending forward and well up behind. Teats of good size, squarely placed, with a slightly oblique point ing out, with veins large and swelling.

Tail.—Large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord.

Hair.—Thick, close and furry; and, if accompanied with a long growth, and disposition to curl moderately, is more to estimation; but that which has a harsh and wiry feeling is objectionable

Color —Red or rich brown, oftentimes very dark, with a white or brockled face, are now the colors most fancied, though there are gray and also cream-colored Herefords.

Carriage.—Prompt, resolute and cheerful, and in the ox gay and lively.

Quality.—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of an animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but it is hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.....15

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POINTS OF THE HEREFORD BULL.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must be, of course, attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color, be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clear and free from dewlap. The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*, for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire system.

POINTS IN THE JERSEY COW.

[As established by the Jersey Agricultural Society.]

Purity of breed—On both parents' side reputed for producing rich, yellow butter. 4

Head—Small, fine and tapering; eye full and lively; face lean, and of a smoky color; *muzzle and nose encircled with white*; horns polished, a little crumpled, tipped with black; ears small and of an orange color within.

Back—Straight from the withers to the setting of the tail; chest deep and nearly on a line with the belly

Hide—Thin, movable, but not too loose, well covered with soft hair of good color 2

Barrel—Hooped and deep, well ribbed home (having but little space between the ribs and hips); tail fine, hanging two inches below the hock. 4

Legs—Fore legs straight and fine; thighs full and long, close together when viewed from behind; hind legs short, the bones rather fine, hocks small, hind legs not to cross in walking.2

[*Continued on fourth column.*]

SCALE OF POINTS.

[*Continued from third column.*]

Udder—Full, well up behind; teats large and squarely placed, being wide apart, with veins large and swelling 4

Growth 1

General appearance 3

Perfection for cows and heifers 31

POINTS OF THE JERSEY BULL.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

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Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.....5

Nose—Light in its color, and the head free from flesh.....2

Eye—Full, mild and cheerful in expression 2

Ears—Of medium size.....1

Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head..2

Neck—Of medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders, handling well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head 2

Chest.—Broad, round and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing fore rib, gives great interior capacity to this all important portion of the body 14

Brisket—*Thin in flesh*, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition. 16

Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely in toward the top, and spreading toward the points the blades slope somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which by rising a very little above the level line on the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful form. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.6

Crops.—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back.

Back.—Loins and hips should be broad, wide and level.

Rumps.—Should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude 4

Pelvis—Roomy, indicated by wide hips (as already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portions of the animal.

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Flank.— Full and wide.

Legs.—Straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large, coarse cannon bone

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Hair.—Thick, close and furry; and, if accompanied with a long growth, and disposition to curl moderately, is more to estimation; but that which has a harsh and wiry feeling is objectionable

Color —Red or rich brown, oftentimes very dark, with a white or brockled face, are now the colors most fancied, though there are gray and also cream-colored Herefords.

Carriage.—Prompt, resolute and cheerful, and in the ox gay and lively.

Quality.—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of an animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but it is hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.....15

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Back—Straight from the withers to the setting of the tail; chest deep and nearly on a line with the belly

Hide—Thin, movable, but not too loose, well covered with soft hair of good color 2

Barrel—Hooped and deep, well ribbed home (having but little space between the ribs and hips); tail fine, hanging two inches below the hock. 4

Legs—Fore legs straight and fine; thighs full and long, close together when viewed from behind; hind legs short, the bones rather fine, hocks small, hind legs not to cross in walking.2

[*Continued on fourth column.*]

☞ The sugar beet weighs from two to four pounds, is white and conical and has a single tap root. The crop should be grown on deep, rich, mellow soil, free from stones, be heavy, well tanded and not suitable for them. The yield varies from 300 to 1000 bushels, and the sugar from them can be refined and made to resemble that which is ordinarily used from cane.

☞ Vick says that soot is one of the most valuable substances the gardner can employ. That from coal is better than that from wood. It can be employed as a fertilizer for any crop, and it is not only valuable as a manure, but to drive away insects that attack cabbage, turnip, radish, etc.

☞ The mangers for cattle should always be low. Nearly all the mangers and racks of our farmers are high. When a cow has to reach up for food there is a tendency to abuse the throat and neck muscles. There are several diseases that arise from this very cause.

☞ Do not forget that swine require green food, as other animals. If you do not wish to turn them loose feed it to them in the pen. That which they get in ordinary "swill" is sometimes not enough.

Wanted,

A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's family, by a neat and capable American woman who understands the making of butter; has a small child. MRS. J. A. S., Indian Orchard, Mass.

jes8-1t

Gardener Wanted,

ON a gentleman's estate in the country, competent to take charge of a large conservatory and skilled in orchard and grape culture. Salary, $60 per month; cottage rent free. Address with references,

A. H. D.,

jes28-3t P. O. box 2349, Boston.

Cut This Out

& Return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by return mail A BEAUTIFUL SET OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute certainty. Fortune awaits all workers. Address at once, H. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N.Y.

HARNESS THE WIND NEW MANVEL OLD RELIABLE STOVER.

We make both. If your dealer has not got them, write us. Quality, with our trained mechanics, enable us to take water from well or spring and deliver it to any desired point. Write stating nature of work, to

B. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Branch Office, 88 S. Market St., BOSTON. Kalamazoo, Mich.

my24-26t

FINE BLACK AND COLORED SILKS GIVEN AWAY

To close out remnants, we will send 4 Ounces, all one color or assorted, postpaid, for 35 cts., 12 for 80 cts., 24 for $1. No pieces less than 3-8 yard, many much longer. Can be used successfully in making and trimming dresses and other garments. Stamps taken. This appears but once. LYONS SILK CO., Boston, Mass.

ja28-1t

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Fund, January 1, 1883, $440,183.09. But plus over re-insurance $252,509.74. Gain in Cash Fund the past year, $15,125.70. Gain in Cash Surplus the past year, $19,000.80. Amount at risk, $25,505,924. Total Liabilities, $188,673.36. All losses paid in full. Dividends paid on every expiring policy; 40 per cent. on 3 years 30 per cent. on 5 years, and 20 per cent. on all others None but the safer classes of property written.

ISRAEL W. MONROE, *Pres and Treas.*

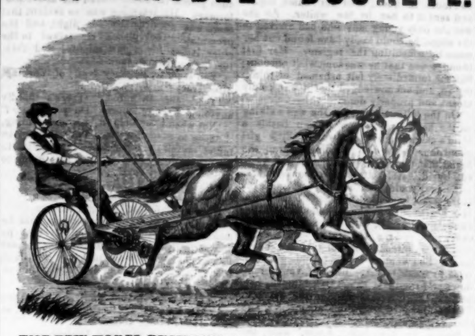
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

BOSTON OFFICE,

NO. 27 STATE STREET.

Local Agencies in every town.

THE STANDARD NEW MODEL BUCKEYE.



THE NEW MODEL BUCKEYE is the model of simplicity; it contains very few parts and very little gearing; and its machinery being so simple that the most unskilled may understand and know how to keep it in order. It has been tried and tested and proved the principle that

The Poet's Corner.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

TWO PICTURES.

BY ELIZA P. MORIARTY.

Soft skies clear and cloudless, a rare day in June,
White waves dancing brightly the blue bay along,
Each chord of the weird harp of Nature in tune
And thrilled by her touch wakes to mystical song.
A green ferny hillside—a laughing-faced girl—
A sunbeam she plays round a man in his prime—
As she pelts her proud sire with blossoms of pearl
The breeze in the trees sighs, "Some time, ah, some time!"

Sad skies still illumed by the last beams of day,
Now waxes the roar of the city full faint,
While homeward the toil-worn are wending their way,
Life's thousand-stringed harp throbs to poverty's plaint.
A wan, weary woman, a man old and frail—
The laughing-faced girl and the sire in his prime—
O, strange transmutation—the autumn's cold gale
Is mourning the legend, "Some time, ah, some time!"

Ladies' Department.

IN SEARCH OF GOLD.

JOURNAL OF INCIDENTS ON LAND AND SEA.

To California and Return 35 Years Ago

BY JOHN FISK.

Compiled expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

[*Continued from last week.*]

The Gambling House—French Camp—Hungry and no Work—The Generous Captain—Start again for the Mines—The Valley of the San Joaquin—Attacked by Robbers—"Food for Man and Beast"—Tuolumne County—Chinese Camp—Mining, etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

After supper we went out on the street, and hearing music we went up a few doors and found it came from a gambling-house on quite a large scale. The place was quite full, and several games of chance were going on, money was changing hands quite fast, most generally into the hands of the banker. I saw one man lose his all and then borrow a quarter of a dollar of a friend; he won and then continued to double it until he had eight hundred dollars in gold and silver piled up before him, then his luck changed and he lost all, even the borrowed quarter. As we stood there looking on, a man touched me on the shoulder and said, "Want a job?" I said, "I do." "Then come here at eleven o'clock to-night and I will tell you what to do." I said, "There are two of us." "All the better; it will be sooner done." We now went back to Uncle John's and stayed until the time set to be there. I said, "Uncle John, I have been promised a small job at eleven to-night. Perhaps you will be shut up before we get through." "No," he said, "I never fasten up; you can come in at any time when you get through." At eleven sharp we were on hand; there were a few there yet, but soon went away. The doors were now closed and the man brought us two mops and two pails, and said he wanted the floor scrubbed up clean. He said, "I shall pay you a dollar an hour." We went to work and cleaned the place up in good shape in two hours and went back to our blankets with lighter hearts than for a long time. We had earned enough to pay for two meals. In the morning we took breakfast with Uncle John and paid him our four silver dollars. He looked up and said, "I was not mistaken when I said you were honest and would pay. Now come in and get your regular meals; you went with out yesterday all day; don't do that again while Uncle John can give you a meal of victuals."

After breakfast we went out and crossed the river where a small vessel was loading. I asked the captain where he was bound to; he said, "French Camp." I said, "do you think there would be any show there for us in the shape of work?" He said, "The show for work anywhere at this time is very slim, but you can try; you can work your passage up with me;" so we went up to *French Camp*. We helped the captain unload; he then said, "I shall be up again day after to-morrow, and if you do not get work I will take you back again." We then started up to the small settlement and made the rounds long before night, with our usual bad luck. We got nothing to eat that day, and at night we got permission to spread our blankets on the floor.

The next morning we heard there was a man that wanted some ditching done, out some four miles from here, so we started, and the man said "It is too wet to dig at this time, and besides I have nothing to pay with." I asked him if he could give us a mouthful of food; he said he wished he could, but his own stores were very short, he had a wife and four children. I thought perhaps they might become more hungry than ourselves.

We then started back and arrived about dark at the Camp. This was the second day without anything to eat, and the captain would not be up until ten or eleven the next forenoon. Said I, "Dan, this is a long fast." "Yes," said Dan, "now let us go down to the other hotel; there are women folks there. We will go around to the back door and if we can see one of them perhaps they will give us enough to keep us until the captain comes up." So we went down, and as bad luck would have it, I came to the door just as a woman did. She thought I was a robber and gave an awful scream and we had to take to our heels. We did not think it best to go there again and so came around to the front and went in; they could give us nothing to eat, but we obtained leave to sleep on the floor; we slept but little.

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The next morning we started down to the landing to wait for the Captain, and as we were not feeling very well, the want of food had a very depressing effect on our minds.

At ten the vessel came to the landing, and we helped unload and then started on the return. The Captain asked us how we made out. I told him it was the third day and we had had nothing to eat. "What," said he, "haven't you had anything since you left the city?" I said, "No, we have not." "Here is my dinner, a loaf of bread and some cheese; you must be nearly famished." "Yes," said Dan. The captain's dinner was soon disposed of and it gave us some relief, and we were in hopes to get in before the shops were shut up, but having a head wind we did not arrive until eleven o'clock at night.

The next morning we had some breakfast and went out to the river. The Captain came along and said, "I want to hire one of you for a month, and will pay you sixty dollars." I said, "Have you any choice, captain?" He said, "No." Then I said, "Dan is your man;" but Dan wanted me to take it. "No," I said, "I can do battle with the world much better than you can," and so it was decided that Dan should go with the Captain, and I should do the best I could.

As we were talking the matter over a man came along and said, "Did you ever work in the mines?" I said I had a good deal. He says, "I have just come from the mines, and not knowing anything about mining I could make nothing; but if I had some one that knew, we could do well enough." "Well," I said, "I would like to try it with you, but I have no funds at present and owe Uncle John for my breakfast." "Well," he says, "I have some, enough, I think, for what we shall want, and when you get the money you can pay it back." Then I said, "I am your man." We now bought a tin pan, frying pan, a few tools and some provisions, and the next morning, after settling up with Uncle John, and bidding Dan good-by, I was not thinking that it was the last time I should see him, but it proved to be so. "Now," I said, "Dan, be good, and I will write to you shortly how I get on." Dan wanted to go with us, but the Captain held him to the bargain, and we started on, and a little before night, arrived at the Lone Tent, some two miles from anywhere.

The Valley of the San Joaquin, at this place, is very wide, and will some time make a fine farming country. We had baker's bread and some salt beef, so all we wanted was a place to sleep; the tent was oblong and twelve feet wide, so when it came bed time, by mutual consent, we lay down with our feet to each other, thus making two rows of men twenty-five feet long and twelve feet wide. There being but one door what traffic there was must pass over our feet. Two men had occasion to leave the tent hurriedly during the night, and this brought them over our feet on the double quick; some used very bad words as their boots took the skin off in large flakes. We were awakened several times during the night.

The next morning we started on before any of the rest were up, and about eight we stopped and made some coffee and with our baker's loaf we made a hearty meal. We then went on until almost dark, when we found a bunch of live oaks, and under these we made our camp by cutting some branches of chapparel brush. These we set up around and some on the top, and in this way we made it quite comfortable.

After getting supper we sat down by the fire, and I commenced to tell Solon, my companion, of how Dan and I had travelled through the country, of our cold, wet and hungry tramp of five hundred miles, how much we had suffered, when up rode two greasers (Mexicans) and said, "Your money or we will blow you into ——." We both jumped up, and my companion jerked out a revolver. I had no idea he had one, and he blazed away, and as good luck would have it tumbled one from his horse; the other I was throwing brands of fire at, blinding his aim, so he done no damage. When his companion fell, he put spurs to his horse and fled, Solon firing his last charge after him, but with no perceptible effect. The robber that lay on the ground, entangled in his accoutrements, his horse trying to get away, was quite a novel sight to us. We soon had the horse secured. We then examined the wounded robber and found the ball had passed through his shoulder, and the man said it pained him (carambo); what to do with him we did not know. Solon said, "let us hang him to yonder tree." "It would serve him right," I said, "but there are organized courts in the land. Now we must take him along to Montezuma and leave him with the proper authorities; but we can do nothing more to-night; we must fasten this one up and one of us must watch until midnight and the other until day; we must also keep our eyes peeled, for the other one may return and give us a shot."

Everything now being arranged we put out the fire and Solon lay down and tried to get some sleep. While I stood guard I examined the robbers' outfit and found a brace of horse pistols; one was empty, the other I kept in my hand in case of emergency, the Mexican eyeing me the while; a serape or blanket, two knives and a pack of dirty cards.

At twelve, or as near as I could guess, as it was cloudy, I called Solon. How quick he jumped up! He said he had a horrid dream, and now was glad it was but a dream. I gave him the robber's pistol, and charged him to be vigilant. I then lay down, and being tired, having travelled all day, was soon sound asleep. It was nearly day when I awoke, and Solon was starting a fire to get breakfast; the robber complained of his shoulder, for it had swollen a great deal. We got some cold water and were about to bathe it when he said, "Put on some whiskey." We examined his coat and found a small flask and bathed the wound; it must have been pretty sore for he kept saying "Caramba;" our sympathy was not such as it would have been under other circumstances.

After eating our breakfast and binding the robber on the horse we started on, Solon leading the horse and I bringing up the rear. We continued to travel in this way for nearly three hours, when we came to a small camp; here there happened to be a constable. To him we delivered our prisoner. We told him we should claim the horse and saddle as the spoils of victory; he said he would give us an order on the high sheriff at Sonora, which he did, and he went off with the prisoner; we were glad to get rid of such bad company.

We travelled on until after dark when we came to a shanty, and over the door we read, "Food for man and beast." We went in; the place was so full the man said he could not keep us, but three miles farther on there was a public house kept by one Shaw, so we started on. We were very tired, and the night being dark it seemed a long road; at last we arrived, they were just going to shut up house. One of the proprietors I knew, he was one of the company that came out in the New Jersey in '49; we sat up quite late, talking of the various scenes each had passed through. The next morning we started on, our supper, lodging and breakfast costing us but a small sum. This kindness we were very thankful to receive. From here to Montezuma flats is eight miles; this was the point we had started for. At Shaw's we strike the Six-bit Gulch; at noon we arrived at the flat and left our blankets at an eating house kept by one Snow. I asked him what he charged for board a week. He said twenty dollars. I said, "I have no money, but I am going to try and dig some out." "All right," he said, "when you get it you can pay." Here was an opening at last. We went out prospecting for two days, but could find nothing that would pay. The next day a man offered Solon five dollars a day to work for him a week. He asked me if he should go. I said, "Yes, by all means; go and earn all you can; that is very good pay for the times," so the next morning he went.

I went prospecting all day, found a few claims that would pay, and marked them off. Every diggings has its own laws; here it was twelve feet square and as many as you could dig around a foot deep, with the name of the man so claiming posted for one week. This held, but if the claim proved very rich and lawless men should come that way, you must fight to hold it, and in many cases the strongest party took possession and kept it until some other party stronger came along, then they were ousted out.

The next day I heard of a man who wanted some ditching done. I went down and made a bargain to work for a month at sixty dollars. I went and got my robe, and the next morning I went to work. The ranch was owned by three partners, George and Charles. Charles was at work in Stockton at this time; the ranch contained six hundred and forty acres, and was on the main road from Sonora to Stockton. George also kept a public house; the house was a curious one but answered every purpose for which it was required. The next morning I went to work throwing up dirt for a fence; George intended to enclose eighty acres. I worked here for nearly a month; one morning we found an ox nearly worn out, and George having one of his own we made a yoke, and with this team we hauled some timber for fencing. Some of the land was quite good in the runs and small valleys, and on the hills and among the trees red clover grew quite stout, making nice hay; we cut some the early in the runs for teams that stopped here over night. The land all through Tuolumne County is quite red in color, and some parts a gravelly loam. Good barley can be raised on most of it; they commence to plough and sow as soon as the rainy season sets in, about the first of November.

George not having but little money he said he would like to have me take half of the stock of provisions as part pay and so divide the profits of keeping public house. This went on for a while quite well, but as the season advanced trade fell off fast so that it did not pay. I said to George, "Let us go over the mountain on to Six-bit Gulch." He did not believe it would pay, but was willing to try, so the 15th of March we took with us a few tools and crossed the mountain, about three miles travel. The water was very high at this time so that only the edge of the stream could be worked; we found some quite good prospects during the day, so much so that we concluded to purchase a tom and tools. We went that day to look at one that lay up the gulch about a mile; this we bought for eight dollars, quite a good one; it belonged to Shaw that kept the stage house where they changed horses. He took it for debt and was glad to get rid of it.

The next day we started early for the gulch. Shaw let us have his team to haul the tom down to our claim; we had got all ready to go to work, but lacked a hose to conduct the water into the tom. In the afternoon we went to Chinese Camp, about two miles from the gulch; this was quite a place, a large extent of surface that paid well for washing. Here we bought some duck and the next day made it up. We were now ready to commence operations, so early the next morning, instead of going by the road which was considerable farther, we cut a path over the mountain; this took until nearly noon, the rest of the day we worked washing; at night we had four dollars; this was not very encouraging, but much better than keeping house.

The next day being Sunday we did not work, but went up to Montezuma and paid my indebtedness to Snow and Solon that I had not seen since leaving him. He and another man were about leaving for Silver Creek; they tried to induce me to go with them, but I did not intend to start out again while the rainy season lasted, I had seen enough of that. I bid Solon good-by and told him to remember those two Mexican robbers. He said, "I shall ever remember that sharp skirmish of that evening, and that firebrand you worked in to such good purpose." I had not heard from the captured robber since we gave him up to the constable. I still held the papers he had given us for the horse; I had forgotten to mention this to Solon, perhaps he may come back again before I leave this place.

The next Monday morning we went down to the gulch. It commenced to rain about the time we got to work; I never saw it rain much harder, but we kept at work, but soon found the water rising fast, so fast in fact we were obliged to carry our tom and tools up above high water mark. We now started back; to say we were wet would not express but little of the condition we were in. When we arrived home we found an eight mule team waiting to be put up.

The next morning we tried it again, the water having gone down we went to work, and at night we found our day's work weighed eight dollars. This was not great, but encouraging when the water should get down. We worked this way until the first of April, some days making five dollars each. George's brother Charles came on the tapis now. He said hay baled up would bring where it was one hundred dollars a ton, and he had been through the hills and said there was a good crop, and more money could be made that way than mining. They concluded to try it on, but I told them I would continue mining; I was not so sanguine of the hay enterprise. We all three worked mining for a few days, when we moved our tent and what we had down to the gulch and set our tent up under some large sugar pines quite near the gulch.

The rainy season had now passed, and the water that had been high all along went down fast. In a few days the brothers went into the hills making hay and I was left alone; this was dull work for some time, but after awhile I became used to it.

Old Doctor Sears was at work down the gulch with six hired men; he said he claimed a mile of the gulch; he claimed so much for each man, and that I was at work on his claim. After he and his men had gone down to work I went up to Shaw's and asked Lawrence, Shaw's partner in the concern, what the laws were on the gulch. He said each man could claim one hundred feet from shore to shore and lengthways of the stream. He then wrote two notices that John Fisk & Co. claimed three hundred feet. I now got two stakes and fastened them three hundred feet apart with the notice on each; when the Doctor and his men returned at night he saw the claim had been laid out according to law. He was very wrathy and said he would do this and that if I did not leave. I took no notice of him but kept at work.

[*To be continued next week.*]

SOCIETY FOR THE REPRESSION OF MEN.

BY W. W. CRANE.

[Baltimore American.]

Miriam Tracy had waxed wroth over the crimes and misdemeanors she attributed to the masculine part of the human race, and was declaiming about the coarseness, selfishness and brutality of the whole male sex. Her expressions were somewhat forcible and her manner decidedly vehement, though the tone of her voice was rich, soft and melodious.

Miss Tracy was just nineteen, but she considered herself a woman slightly stricken in years and possessing a thorough knowledge of the world, based upon a very wide and varied experience. In appearance she resembled the lady who is said by Cervantes to have been "as tall as a spear and as fresh as an April morning." Perhaps she was not altogether unconscious that she was a very graceful and handsome girl, for how can a woman who is beautiful help knowing it? But she undoubtedly thought a great deal less about her appearance than she did of many other things. Her mind was largely occupied by thoughts of the many grievances and cruelties which exist and flourish in this sinful world, and she was always eager to engage in warfare against tyrants and oppressors, from the cat persecuting street boy to the Sultan or the Czar.

Three of her late school companions sat or reclined around her. They were all pretty, but the intelligence, true earnestness and deep sensibility which made her beauty doubly attractive, were entirely wanting in them.

'I despise them all,' said Nellie Adair, taking up the subject in hand with great volubility and energy. 'They *all* think you are in love with them, if you treat them with common politeness, and they go off and talk to other girls about you in a way that I consider *perfectly contemptible*.'

'I think they're dreadfully rude,' said Belle Middleton, a lovely blonde with a lymphatic temperament and a vast capacity for being waited on. 'They expect you to do all the talking, and when you drop anything they pretend they don't see it. They always take the most comfortable seats, and only half rise when you come in.'

'Yes, and then they're so patronising,' said Bessie Trent, who was very *petite*, and extremely dignified. 'Why, the other night at a party, a little creature, with a face like a doll's, actually told me that a thoroughly uneducated man knows more than a lady graduate! Of course, I didn't condescend to answer him.'

'It's the miserable slavery of married women that I mind most,' said Miriam. 'You all remember how bright and cheery May Stanley used to be at school, and what a lovely disposition she had. Well, last week I saw her at a party, and her husband treated her as I should be ashamed to treat a dog. He didn't speak to her once, and his eyes were following those horrid, showy looking Lyndsay girls all the evening. She took it all as meekly as possible, and when he began drinking champagne she was so nervous and anxious I couldn't bear to look at her. I suppose he doesn't kick her, but the very idea of hurting a woman a great deal more than that would do.'

The others gave vent to their feelings by such expressions as 'perfectly scandalous!' 'horrid wretch!' &c., and all agreed that no woman with any self respect would submit to such treatment.

'I'll tell you what let's do, girls!' said Miss Adair. 'Let's form a society for the repression of men. We can meet and devise ways and means to keep them in order, and when they get too conceited or disagreeable, we can give them a sharp reproof, and make them feel their place. I'll be president, and you can be vice-presidents, and we can have regular meetings, and—'

'Oh, thank you!' said Miriam, taking the book. 'Where did you find it?'

'I sint round 'tall, Miss. A gemman done found it up dah on de beach and tole me fo' to bring it to you, Miss.'

She was not long in making up her mind that the man she had called her *bete noire* had found the book, seen her name inside, and sent it to her by the waiter. As she was the only young lady who had arrived in the stage, he could easily have found out her name by consulting the register. Her first thought was that he was somewhat officious; but she immediately felt ashamed of thinking so, and acknowledged that it was kindly meant and properly done.

On the following day, as she was walking on the beach, she saw a woman beside a child's carriage, in which was a little girl about four years old. Coming nearer, she found that the child was withered and wasted by disease. Its face seemed preternaturally old, and in its sunken eyes there was a look like the shadow of death. Her heart ached as she looked at that little, patient, white face, with traces of pain in every line, and the sad, quiet eyes, which told such a piteous story of tortured babyhood. She went up to the little girl and tried to speak to her. But her voice broke down and the tears came and blinded her, and she was forced to give up the attempt. The child looked at her for an instant and then turned away its face.

'Speak to the lady, Katie,' said the nurse.

'Oh, no! don't worry her, please,' said Miriam.

Feeling sure she could not attract or interest the little girl, she was going away, when she saw her face suddenly light up in a way she would not have believed possible. Panting with excitement, she leaned forward, stretched out her little thin hands, and with a faint, quivering voice, cried, "Oh, Dallin! Dallin!"

Miriam looked around to see who had wrought such a change. It was her *bete noire*!

Nothing could, before that moment, have made her believe that a man's face could look as his did then. She had never seen even a woman's expression show more gentleness and tenderness. And yet his infinite pity was so well cloaked by a quiet brightness and cheerfulness that it could not repel its object as hers had done.

He was leaning against a pier about four yards away, smiling and kissing his hand at Katie, but showing no intention of coming nearer. Divining that her presence kept him away, Miriam continued her walk. She soon returned to the hotel, feeling humbler than she had ever done before. For years she had ardently longed to be like Florence Nightingale, and now, when just such an opportunity as she hoped for had come to her, she had been helpless, while a 'coarse brutal and selfish' man had done what it was her highest ambition to achieve. Her invectives against men began to seem very unjust, and she hated injustice more than anything else. She tried to read, but the German poetry had no charms for her that day, and her thoughts kept wandering away. At last she went and laid her head down on her mother's shoulder, half laughing, and yet hardly able to keep back the rising tears.

"Mamma, I'm afraid I'm a very foolish girl," she said. 'Won't you please tell me when I do anything very silly?'

Her mother understood that she had somehow bruised her wings in one of her early venturesome flights from the maternal nest, and had come back to be comforted. She refrained from asking her any questions, but did what her instinct told her would be best, and in a little while Miriam was a great deal less despondent.

The next morning Mrs. Tracy received a letter which amused and troubled her at the same time.

'It's from Aunt Griselda, Miriam,' said she, 'and I'm sorry to say she's coming here this afternoon. She says that as we may never be as near Sinclaire again in her lifetime, she must run down and see us.'

'I wish all the dear old lady's cats had become seriously unwell before she conceived that idea,' said Miriam. 'But, after all, she is a dear old thing, and I've had many a good time in her wonderful old house; so I suppose we may as well make up our minds to take the visitation as gracefully as we can.'

Miss Griselda Tracy was an ancient lady whose boundless kindness of heart was accompanied by some errors of the understanding. She was persuaded that all strangers of the opposite sex, and especially all common carriers, were leagued in a conspiracy to maltreat and defraud her. Recalling this peculiarity, and remembering her own desiration of war against men, Miriam felt the blood rush to her cheeks, and then laughed as she wondered whether she would develop into a second Aunt Griselda. She was beginning to think of the Society for the Repression of Men with something like shame.

That afternoon the stage brought the old lady, with all her bandboxes, bundles, baskets, dried herbs and umbrellas, as well as a canary in its cage, and a specially beloved Angora cat, entitled Maximilian, which last treasure she carried in her arms. When she and her paraphernalia had been safely transported to her room, she entertained her relatives with an account of her perils and tribulations during the journey of seven miles.

'But the worst of it all was the depot here,' she said. 'My constant vigilance and Maximilian's own good sense had kept that ruffianly conductor from stealing him in the cars; but when I discovered that the stage driver and baggage-master were evidently his confederates, I was in despair. I believe they would have succeeded if it hadn't been for a gentleman who was standing on the platform. I suppose he was struck with my appearance, for he very politely offered to carry my things, helped me into the stage, and saw that the driver attended to my baggage, and this left me at liberty to keep guard over Maximilian. I made this gentleman give me his card. Mr. Dolleyman, his name is—a *perfect* gentleman, my dears, and a remarkably handsome man. I shall certainly introduce him to you, Miriam, if we see him here.'

'Oh, no, auntie,' said Miriam,'please don't do that! Perhaps Mr. Dolleyman would rather not know me.'

'Nonsense!' replied Miss Griselda, with a jolly chuckle. 'You know you don't really think he would object.'

With the prospect of a forcible introduction before her, Miriam tried to conceive what her aunt's new friend was like. The statement that he was handsome went for nothing, for she knew that Miss Griselda's ideas of manly beauty were somewhat peculiar. 'I suppose he's a fat, elderly person,' she thought. 'Anyhow, he must be good natured, so he can hardly be very objectionable.'

Just then her aunt, who was walking about the room arranging her property to suit herself, exclaimed: 'Why, there's Mr. Dolleyman now, out there in that little shed! Heavens and earth! what does he want with all those children around him? Why, they'll smother the man! Well, did anybody ever see the like?'

Miriam looked out of the window, and in a small pavilion behind the hotel she saw a man laughing with a bench, with five little girls crowding around him and listening intently to what he was saying to them. One glance showed her that Mr. Dolleyman and her quondam *bete noire* were the same person.

'Well, if that isn't the funniest thing!' continued Miss Griselda. 'Why, I thought men always hated to have children fussing around them like that! Wouldn't he be a good man to have in our mission school, now? I wonder whether he'd like to come up to Sinetasket and settle? Think he would, Louisa?'

'I'm afraid not,' said Mrs. Tracy.

'Auntie,' said Miriam, 'will you let me look at Mr. Dolleyman's card, please?'

'Yes, Rosebud, if I can find it,' said the old lady. 'It's amongst my things somewhere. Oh, here it is!' She drew the card out of her lunch-basket and handed it to her.

It was a small piece of pasteboard on which was engraved, in very plain letters, Frederick Dalmayne.' Miriam returned it, without attempting to correct her aunt's notions about the name, as she knew that such an undertaking would be a mere waste of time. It would be equally useless, she was sure, to try to convince her that the gentleman would probably ask for an introduction if he wanted one, but she determined to avoid it being forced upon him if she could effect that object by constant watchfulness.

During the next three days she had a good deal of trouble in carrying out this determination. Once, when she was in the portico with her aunt, Dalmayne came by, and Miss Griselda cried out: 'Oh, Mr. Dolleyman, wait a minute! Miriam—'

But Miriam had fled at the first word, and was now embracing a baby about thirty feet away, and was vowing that she would never let herself come so near being caught again.

The company at the hotel had been increasing very fast, and in the evening the ball-room was already well filled. Miriam found herself a decided belle, and as she was extremely fond of round dancing, she had a very agreeable time. She often saw Dalmayne looking at the dancers, but he never danced himself. She soon noticed that he was very apt to be near her when she was in the ball-room, and though she avoided looking in his direction, she was conscious he, his eyes very often followed her.

'Late one evening, when she had declined taking part in a square dance, and was sitting with her mother and aunt, she saw him making his way towards them through the surrounding wall flowers, who, as is usual at such places, far outnumbered the active performers. His intention was so evident that there was no necessity for flight, and the presentation took place. He talked to the ladies for a few minutes and then, turning to Miriam, said:

'You seem to be very fond of dancing, Miss Tracy?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'There's hardly anything I enjoy more. Do you dance?'

'Not when I can help it,' he said, smiling. 'I dance so execrably that I'm ashamed to inflict myself on a partner. But I like to see others do it. I hope you are going to dance again this evening.'

'Why?'

'Because I like to watch you.'

'He's not diffident,' thought Miriam.

Yet there was nothing to indicate that he meant to be familiar, and she felt that he was perfectly sincere. Just then her partner for the next waltz came to claim her, and when she returned to her seat it was time to retire

'What an agreeable and gentlemanlike man Mr. Dalmayne is!' said Mrs. Tracy, as they went to their rooms.

'Do you think so?' said Miriam.

'Yes. Don't you?'

'Well, I know him so slightly that I can hardly say what I think about him.'

A month passed, and though Miriam saw Dalmayne very often during that time, she had never exchanged more than a few words with him on any one occasion. He often talked to her mother and aunt in the hall room, and had been serviceable to them in a great many unostentatious ways. Two or three times his tact and ingenuity had prevented Miss Griselda's making herself ridiculous and her relations miserable; and indeed, when Miriam began to congratulate herself on the unlooked for conventionality of her aunt's behavior, it suddenly occurred to her that the largest part of the credit for this was due to him. His influence had been so quietly that she had not seen how systematic it was until she looked back and viewed it all at once.

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The height of the season was over, and the company at the hotel had begun to thin out. Miss Griselda had returned to Sinetasket, and Dalmayne had accompanied her thither, returning next day. Miriam had grown tired of the life she was leading, and even the dancing began to lose its charm for her, especially as very few of the men she danced with could do anything else respectably.

She knew Dalmayne very little better than at first, although she had been hearing his praises sounded by people—chiefly children, old ladies and servants. He interested her as no one else had done, but as he had shown no disposition to become better acquainted, her pride made her rather avoid him.

One morning, however, as she was sitting in her favorite place on the rocks, he came up and took a seat at her side.

'Mrs. Tracy tells me you are going to the mountains,' he said. 'Shall you be glad to go?'

'I can hardly tell,' she replied. 'I suppose our enjoyment of public places depends chiefly on our surroundings and the people we meet.'

'And on ourselves too,' said he. 'I remember being here for the first time when I was eight years old. I thought Robinson Crusoe's Island was just beyond the horizon there, or, at least, felt as if it were. My little sister was with me then, and I'm sure she believed the cloud banks over the sea line were the borders of Fairyland.'

He looked at the masses of silvery cloud which seemed to be resting on the water, and then, half to himself, repeated the end of one of Heine's poems:

"Vorbei ist die Kinderspiele,
Das Geld, und die Welt, und die Zelten,
Und Glauben und Lieb' und Treu'."

The tone of his voice, more than what he said, impressed her with a sense of his deep regret for the death of his boyish faith and earnestness.

'Have you lost faith in everything?' she asked.

'Very nearly, I'm afraid. But you haven't lost much of yours. It's easy to see that in everything you do—even in your dancing. You do everything in a way which shows that you believe in it. I think you would have made a good crusader.'

'I'm beginning to think I have too much faith in myself to be hardly enough in other people,' said Miriam.

'You'll get over that when you are a little older,' he replied. 'It's a stage that people with your sanguine temperament and strong feelings always have to go through. I believe you will always be more or less of a fanatic, but will bring your enthusiasm within reasonable bounds. If I were more of a fanatic myself, I should be a very much more useful member of society than I am. But I can't help looking at both sides so evenly that I fail to get a clear view of either—or, at least, to distinguish one plainly from the other and determine which is right and which wrong. One reason why I'm so fond of children is that their freshness of feeling and their unhesitating faith make me forget that nearly everything in the world can be argued away into uncertainty.'

'You are an agnostic, I suppose?' said Miriam.

'Yes, about almost everything,' he answered.

'But I have a little faith left, and I cling to that like a drowning man to a straw.'

As Miriam pondered over what he had said it began to dawn on her mind that perhaps some men were less in need of 'keeping down' than of raising up. She was very sorry for him and longed to help him, but, for the first time within her memory, she felt her own weakness and looked forward to the possibility of a failure.

Her reverie was interrupted by the sudden advent of a little girl, who came running up to them and instantly enfolded Dalmayne in a close embrace.

'Oh, here you are!' she cried. 'I've been looking for you everywhere. I don't like children, and there isn't a big dog in the place.'

Dalmayne drew the child down beside him, saying to Miriam:

'This is Miss Bessie Thornton, one of my most intimate friends.'

Miss Thornton suddenly sat very erect and looked steadfastly at Miriam. After a slight pause she said:

'What a that lady's name?'

'Miss Tracy,' said Dalmayne.

'But what's her first name?'

'A peculiar expression came over the man's face, he said, quickly:

'Bessie, look at that big fish out there in the water.' There goes another, just behind it. They're porpoises. Don't they look like hogs?'

'Yes, I know,' said Bessie. 'You told me about the corpusses yesterday.'

Then she got up and stood in front of Miriam, gazing at her with solemn intentness.

'Is your name My ry-am?' she asked.

'Yes, Miriam is my name,' said the lady, with a vague apprehension that something startling was going to happen.

'That's what Ae's always writing in the sand with his cane,' said Bessie. 'Are you his sweetheart?'

Before Miriam could frame any answer Dalmayne said, in a slightly lowered tone, but very calmly:

'No, Bessie, she's not my sweet sweetheart but I should be a very happy man if she would let me be something more than that.'

He turned his face towards Miriam and said: 'Will you?'

For a few moments they looked at each other in silence. Then Miriam quietly answered, 'Yes.'

Bessie glanced from one to the other, perfectly comprehending what had happened. Well aware that they were now unconscious of her presence, she turned away and said to herself, though aloud.

'Well, I suppose I'll have to try to find a nice dog.'

'Come back, Bessie!' cried Miriam, laughing, yet with a little quiver in her voice. But Bessie walked stolidly away.

Four days afterward she might have been seen playing on the beach with a huge Newfoundland, both of them nearly wild with excitement, and on the dog's collar was inscribed, 'Miss Bessie Thornton. From Miriam.'

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On the appointed day in October Miriam went to the house where the Society for the Repression of Men was to hold its second meeting, and she found Misses Adair and Trent waiting for her. She noticed immediately that both of them looked nervous and uncomfortable and that their manner was singularly constrained.

'Girls, she said, when their greetings were over, 'I'm going to leave the Society. The fact is, I'm engaged.'

The look of relief which instantly appeared on the faces of both her companions gave her a good deal of surprise.

'I am, too,' said one of them.

'And so am I,' immediately added the other.

The rapid interchange of questions and answers made them forget everything else for some time. But at last Miss Adair said:

'Oh, Miriam, here's a letter for you, with Belle's monogram on it. It came this morning. Let us hear what she says.'

Miriam opened the letter and read what follows:

Dear Girls:—I shall have to leave the Society now, as I'm engaged. Reginald is so impatient that I've been obliged to consent to our being married next month, and as we are going abroad immediately afterwards, I haven't a minute to spare for anything but preparations. But I intend to 'repress' him systematically, and I hope that when you are married you will all do the same thing.

B. M."

HE AND I.

He was the first always; fortune
Shone bright in his face.
I fought for years; with no effort
He conquered the place.
We ran; my feet were all bleeding,
But he won the race.

My home was still in the shadow;
His lay in the sun.
I longed in vain; what he asked for
It straightway was done.
Once I staked all my heart's treasures;
We played—and he won.

Yes, and just now I have seen him
Cold, smiling and blest,
Laid in his coffin. God help me!
While he is at rest,
I am cursed still to live; even
Death loved him the best.

—[Adelaide Proctor.

"CHARACTER.

[From Phillips Brooks's Baccalaureate Sermon to the Harvard College Students.]

They tell us, and with reason, that the time is near at hand when everything of the nature of privilege is to be rudely tried. Already we are bid to listen to the shouts hoarse, inarticulate, confused, but all the more suggestive, with which the angry hosts are crowding on to the attack on those who for so long have held the favored places of the world. The chartered and hereditary right to govern is going everywhere, is almost gone in Christendom. The claims to rank, to influence, to leisure, are unscrupulously unquestioned. It is almost a half century since the jaundiced eye at Locksley hall saw how

Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion creeping nigher
Glares at one that nods and winks beside a slow thing dying fire.

In days like those what chance is there for men like you stepping forth unmistakably into the ranks of privilege? Some of you rich; most of you with your lives bound up in these institutions and ways of life which conservatism most cherishes. All of you having enjoyed a chance of training which is the privilege of very few. What is the chance for men like you, I will not say to keep their privileges, but to make their privileges powerful upon a growing distrustful world? I see no chance except in character. Personal qualities will always tell. If all the institutions of the earth go down to ruin, men will still know a man. He who is brave to meet whatever comes,—and full of human sympathy,—and humble with the burden of his great advantages, and pure because he is so rich,—he holds at least the only charter for his privileges for which he has any right to demand consideration. Even that charter may be disallowed for a time. If it is, the man goes out of his privileges, carrying the souls of them, which is his character, with him. But it is possible—nay, it is almost sure—that with a true manhood interpreting his privileges the most tumultuous souls will remain that is good for the world that he should keep them. So it behooves every man of privilege in days that have come and are coming to give his privileges the justification and graciousness of character.

SONG.

BY LAURA M. MARQUAND.

As birds soar high
In the charmed sky,
And far from earth's exulting fly,
My love to you,
Which is old and new,
Wings away through the gray and blue,
Of wintry skies between us two.

Both new and old
Is this love I fold
Deep and safe away from the cold,
Not old, you say!
Dear heart, to-day,
Though skies be blue, though skies be gray,
Older it grows, yet new alway.

—[Harper's Magazine.

MAKING OVER OLD HOUSES.

(From the Builder.)

To those who contemplate "making over" an old house, the famous advice to candidates for matrimony, is supposed to be always pertinent,—"don't." But as in the one case, in spite of this prohibitory counsel, the children of men will continue to marry and to be given in marriage, so in the other, notwithstanding much apparently disastrous experience, men persist in renovating, remodeling, rebuilding, enlarging and other wise attempting to rejuvenate their old houses. They are likely to continue to do this as long as a love of home exists, as long as families increase in numbers and men improve their own worldly condition or find the houses of their fathers inadequate to their own wants. It is the commonest thing in the world to find that the making over of an old house has required a greater outlay than would have been necessary to build anew outright, where there still remain in the renovated structure radical defects which could easily have been avoided if the building had been new, and yet if this losing experience were well known to be the rule rather than the exception, it is probable that men would still go on trying to improve their old houses by patches, amendments and compromises. There are various reasons for this apparent lack of wise management.

Sentimental considerations, though often unacknowledged, are undoubtedly strong. The love of home, however homely, is an Anglo Saxon instinct of such strength that it seems almost a sacrilege to destroy its visible temple, though it may be old-fashioned, inconvenient and unsuited to present needs. Moreover, it is not readily believed that it will really and truly cost quite as much to "make over" what is already in existence as to begin at the beginning and produce a new structure from raw materials. Deliberately and with malice aforethought, to pull a house down, from turret to foundation, leaving not one stone upon another, seems so much more destructive and wasteful than taking it down by degrees, replacing the removed portions one at a time as the work goes on. Yet every builder knows that the inconvenience and loss that result from working in this way far more than offset the small amount of rough material that may be saved.

Still another apparent motive exists when it is desired to keep the house in the same old place. The occupants labor under the pleasing delusion that they can save rent and trouble of moving by beginning the work of renewal at one corner and working gradually toward the other extreme, somewhat as the plague crosses a continent, or a cyclone moves across a western territory, the house being all the while habitable without serious annoyance. Experience is, perhaps, the most efficient teacher on this point. Those who have tried it will